The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,075.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1871.

[Annual Subscription in Advance from 1st October 1871.....Rupees Forty-five
Ditto ditto from 1st January 1872.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

Form 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale.	
		Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,, ...	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,, ...	,, 14	,, 18	,, 21
One month ,, ...	,, 5	,, 7	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 24th Oct. 1871, at noon.

Oct.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	Leave Tuticorin	1
,, Ratnagherry	,, Colombo	2
,, Vingorla	,, Galle	3
,, Carwar	,, Negapatam	6
,, Mangalore	,, Madras	8
,, Cannanore	,, Coconada	10
,, Tellicherry	,, Vizagapatam	11
,, Calicut	,, Bimlipatam	13
,, Beypore	,, Gopalpore	12
,, Cochin	,, False Point	13
,, Alleppy	Arrive CALCUTTA	21

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,628 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Avent, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 16th October, at noon.

Oct.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	Leave BUSSORAH	3
,, Kurrachee	,, Fao	4
,, Gundur	,, Bushire	5
,, Muscat	,, Linga	7
,, Bunder Abbas	,, Bunder Abbas	8
,, Linga	,, Muscat	10
,, Fao	,, Guadur	12
	,, Kurrachee	15
Arrive BUSSORAH 1	Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

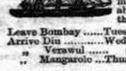
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottis, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 23rd October, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KUTCH AND KATTYWAR COASTS AND KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH a STEAMER as above EVERY FORTNIGHT, touching at the following Ports:—

Leave Bombay .....Tuesday	Arrive Porebunder.....Friday
Arrive Diu ..... Wednesday	,, Dwarka ..... Saturday
,, Verawal ..... do	,, Kutch Mandvi.. do
,, Mangarole ..Thursday	,, Kurrachee .....Sunday.

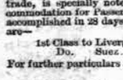
The Steam-ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched, according to the above table, on TUESDAY, the 17th October, at 4 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To leave about the 22nd instant.)



THE favourite Passenger Steam Ship ERL KING, 1,068 registered tons, 250 nominal Horse Power, 1,250 effective, John Steele, Commander.

This Steamer, well known in the China trade, is specially noted for great speed and excellence of accommodation for Passengers. The late passage from London was accomplished in 28 days, including detention in the Canal. Rates are—

1st Class to Liverpool	£55
Do. Suez	32

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th October 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends from October next to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and vice versa. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 9 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th November.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food
To Aden.....	£18	£ 7-13
To Suez	£25	£13- 7
To Port Said.....	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste.....	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by Mail Steamers between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13	Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 120 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish, and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 13, Meadow Street, 11th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 14th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI (2,178 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. J. Wilkinson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	,, 600	,, 300

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA (1,727 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain J. C. Handy, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 12th Oct., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 10th October.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE splendid new Steamer EUXINE, 1,206 Tons, Captain Robert Chapman, has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will sail on the 12th October.

Rates of Passage are—

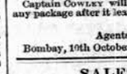
1st Class to Suez.....	£30 } Exclusive of Wines.
Ditto to Liverpool	£55 }

For particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden.....	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said.....	36	24	9
Alexandria.....	39	25	9-10
Messina	£6	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa).....	£9	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st DECEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

PILGRIMS TO JEDDA.

THE s.s. EARL CANNING will be despatched on or about the 30TH OCTOBER, sailing at ADEN and JEDDA. For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,

Agents for Charterers.

Bombay, 6th October 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	0 3	0 3	0 2	0 3	0 3
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. ALONZO are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th October 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship CITY OF MANCHESTER, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

Bombay, 5th October 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship VICTORIA CROSS, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective GOODS without delay; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Cowley will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

SCOTT & WILLCOX,

Agents for Captain Cowley ship Victoria Cross.

Bombay, 10th October 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Colored, and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c. &c.

At the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, saved from the wrecked Steamer Broadalbane ex Teazer, on account of the concerned:—

E T B—C—3 Cases Corn Flour.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th October 1871.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.

3, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome richly Carved Household Furniture, best plated, silver, Glass and Porcelain Ware, a first-rate mellow-toned Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by C. H. Schroeder, rare Japan bronze Table Ornaments, Camphorwood Trunks and Chest of Drawers, Carriages, Horses, Books, Plants, Garden Seats, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th, and THURSDAY, the 19th instant, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, on each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, No. 130, Malabar Hill, close to the Police Chowkey, the whole of the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, plated, silver, glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., of H. Frentis, Esq.; together with the remaining furniture, garden plants, &c., of H. A. W. Bishop, Esq., consisting of rich cut vine leaf pattern glassware, decanters, claret and ice jugs, richly cut glass dessert service, handsome gilt and painted dinner, breakfast and dessert services, a set of silver spoons and forks, electro-plated liquor and cruet frames, dish covers, curry dishes, chamber and table single and double branch candlesticks, table lamps, cutlery, neat furniture, consisting of circular, pier, card, dining, side camp, dressing and wash-hand tables, half-back sofa and reclining couches, drawing-room, dining-room, and easy chairs, teapoys, side-board, screens, ottoman, four-post bedsteads, complete, camp cots, clothes presses, hatstands, towel horses, camphorwood trunks, and chest of drawers, rare Japan bronze table ornaments flower vases, saloon rifle, mahogany pianoforte by C. H. Schroeder, music stands, bronze and plated one, two and four light lustres, pictures, carpets, a large musical box, single pole Jubpore tent garden, dispense and bath-room furniture, cooking utensils, books, plants in China and earthen pots, China garden seats, garden tools, single and double harness, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

A light English-built double-seated Brougham, with pole, shaft and lamps, by Thomas, London.

A Palanqueen Shigram with pole, shaft, and lamps, by Collett and Co.

A pair of serviceable showy Grey Arab Horses.

A very powerful Bay Australian Horse.

N.B.—Catalogues are published, and the property will be on view, three days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th October 1871.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

COOL SLEEP!

IN THE HOT WEATHER.

Real rest and refreshment obtained by covering the bed with a

CHINA GRASS MAT,

Soft, Cool, and Clean (can be washed).

A supply, just received, on sale at—Cash Rs. 7-8; Credit Rs. 8-8,

BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE MALABAR and KATTYWAR COAST STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited, will despatch the s.s. GENERAL HAVELOCK, N. Darwitz, Commander, direct to CALICUT, TO-DAY, the 11TH INSTANT, at 4 P.M., leaving there on MONDAY, the 16th idem, calling at all the intermediate Ports as usual. For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 11th October 1871.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

HELLER'S WONDERS.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS

OF

ROBERT HELLER.

The Audience delighted with the wonderful manipulation of this great

SOMATIC CONJUROR AND PIANIST.

THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11TH, AT 9 SHARP.

THE WONDERS ..... 1.
MUSIC..... 2.
MYSTERY ..... 3.
INSTRUCTION ..... 4.

For full particulars see Programmes.

Box Office open at 9 A.M. at Soundy & Co.'s.

Mr. HELLER will perform EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, DRESS CIRCLE, Rs. 5; STALLS, Rs. 3; UPPER CIRCLE, Rs. 2.

Doors open at 8; commence at 9.

Carriages can be ordered at 11.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Agreeably to the Resolution passed by the Shareholders at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING held on the 4th instant, a DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT WILL BE PAID to the Shareholders on THURSDAY, 12th October next, at the Company's Office, No. 1, Albion Place, Parell Road, between the hours of 7 and 8 A.M., and on every succeeding MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS.

The Share Certificates should be produced when applying for the Dividend Warrant.

J. R. K. JOHNSON, Secretary.

HENDERSON'S PATENT DIAGONAL KNIFE FOR COTTON GINS.—The MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited, is now OPEN to REGISTER ORDERS for these KNIVES for the coming Season.

JAMES MELVILLE,

General Manager.

LOST, on SUNDAY EVENING last, at Mazagon, a Small, Black and Tan TERRIER DOG, with a Red Leather Collar on. Whoever will bring the same to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Fort or Mazagon, or give information which will lead to its recovery, will be REWARDED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL AUCTION SALES of MYSORE SANDALWOOD will be HELD at the various Kothis on the dates below specified:—

Shimoga	Kothi.....	13th November 1871.
Saugor	,, ...	27th ,, ,,
Cuvelidroog	,, ...	12th December ,,
Seringapatam	,, ...	4th ,, ,,
Hoonsoor	,, ...	18th ,, ,,

The quantity exposed for Sale will be 2,000 candies (500 tons) more or less.

2. Copies of Revised Rules for Sandalwood Auction Sales can be obtained free, by application, to the Undersigned.

G. J. VanSOMEREN, Captain,

Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

Bangalore, 6th October 1871.

FINE CAROLINA SUN-CURED TOBACCO.

The delicate Flavour of this fine preparation meets universal approbation from Smokers.

Cash.		Credit.
Rs. 3.	Box of 1 lb.	Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

AT EIGHT ANNAS

TO THE SHILLING, FOR CASH.

Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 11B, 11D, 12, 12 enlarged, 13, 14, 18 (Pocket-book), 3+ (same), 31 (rough), 31 interleaved, 32, 32 int., 33, 33 int., 34, 34 int., 35, and 35 int., of

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1872.

(Booked at 10 annas to the Shilling.)

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

JEWELLERY.

BRACELETS.	LOCKETS.	SHIRT STUDS.
BROOCHES.	NECKLETS.	SLEEVE LINKS.
CHARMS.	PENCIL CASES.	SNUFF BOXES.
EARRINGS.	SCARF PINS.	CHAINS.
FINGER RINGS.	SCARF RINGS.	WEDDING RINGS.

AND A VARIETY OF OTHER NEW GOODS, all of the best London manufacture.

DETAILS FURNISHED, FREE, ON APPLICATION BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

These Cigars are manufactured, under special agreement, of the best quality of Tobacco, and put up expressly for this Company.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
"BABINGTON" muster, box of	250	3 12	4 4
Ditto	ditto 500	7 0	8 0
"HAVANAH"	ditto 150	3 0	3 4
Ditto	ditto 250	4 4	4 12
Ditto	ditto 500	8 0	9 0
"LEISURE HOUR"	ditto 250	4 0	4 8
Ditto	ditto 500	7 8	8 8
"Office" (very similar to the former Bur-mah muster)	ditto 100	1 6	1 8
Ditto	ditto ditto 500	6 12	7 4
Ditto	ditto ditto 1,000	12 8	14 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HOTELS.

FITZGERALD HOTEL and REFRESHMENT ROOMS, No. 26, Parell Road, Byculla, Bombay, (Next to the Synagogue). Good accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of the very best Brands.

A First-class Billiard Table on the premises.

CHARGES MODERATE.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN to the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is situated in a breezy locality under the pleasant shade of large forest trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive Compound always fresh and cool. He has also some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 80 per annum.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that they will RE-OPEN the Hotel on the 5TH OF OCTOBER.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, and Beer of the first quality.

TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per Day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

Visitors arriving by train should book for

BYCULLA STATION,

and NOT for Bores Bunder.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

THIRTEEN YEARS' ESTABLISHMENT.

P. BYRAMJEE,

HOUSE AGENT,

22, RAMPART ROW,

ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE.

Please look for a LIST of BUNGALOWS, OFFICES, and RESIDENCES, in Monday's, Thursday's, and Saturday's

BOMBAY GAZETTE and TIMES of INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

INDORE STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of BURMAH TEAK and CREOSOTED PINE SLEEPERS for the above Works.

Full particulars may be learnt on application (by letter only) to the undersigned. Tenders must be forwarded to him on or before the 15th of October next, at which date they will be submitted for the orders of Government.

CRAWFORD CAMPBELL,

Superintending Engineer Indore State Railway.

Superintending Engineer's Office, Mhow, 10th August 1871.

NOTICE!!!

THOSE CELEBRATED ENGLISH COMEDIANS,

MISS FANNY RAYNOR

AND

MR. W. BENNEE,

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN BOMBAY.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

CONSTITUTED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS YEAR WILL CLOSE on 15TH NOVEMBER 1871, and in order to secure the advantage of this year's entry to the Profit Scheme, Proposals should be lodged with the Agents on or before that date. The next Division of Profits will take place in 1875.

Agents at Bombay,

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY, Ld.,

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, and of GEORGE ILL, LATE and WOOL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the CALL of Rs. 300, made by the late Liquidator, Mr. K. A. WADIA, on the 16th day of August 1869, is forthwith PAYABLE at my Office, in the Court House. In default of payment, Warrants of Arrest will issue against the Contributories for the respective amounts due by them under the order of Sir MICHAEL ROBERTS WESTROPP, granted THIS DAY in Chambers.—Dated this 6th day of October 1871.

HENRY GAMBLE, Liquidator.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the REQUISITION below, there will be an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company, in Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 12th October 1871, to be held immediately after the Annual Meeting.

By Order of the Directors,

BRICE, BROWN, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th October 1871.

Bombay, 2nd October 1871.

To the Directors, Bombay Press Company, Limited.

Dear Sirs,—We have to request that you will call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, on the 12th October, instant, to be held immediately after the Annual General Meeting, to lay the following Resolutions before the Shareholders:—

1.—That Clause 19 of the Articles of Association be cancelled, and that the following shall be the 19th Article thereof:—"There shall be five Directors of the Company.

2.—No elected two additional Directors.

3.—That four out of the five Directors shall form a quorum, and shall be competent to transact the business of the Company.

4.—That the remuneration of the Directors shall be Rs. 1,000 per annum, and that the Transfer Fees shall be credited to the Company.—We are, dear Sirs, yours faithfully,

ROOGNATHDAS GOPALDAS,
NURROTUMDAS MADOWDAS,
HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS,
TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEEVANDAS,
RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY CAMA.

હીરજીભાઈ રતનજી મીયાણી.

In addition to the above Resolutions the following will be submitted:—

1st.—That the present Agreement with Messrs. Brice, Brown, and Company, dated 13th September 1870, be confirmed, and that the Directors are hereby authorized to sign a New Agreement with Messrs. Brice, Brown, & Co., on the same terms and conditions for the remaining period of four years, but the following Clauses shall be inserted:—

I.—That the Secretaries and Treasures, Messrs Brice, Brown, and Company, shall not be removed during the term of the said Agreement for misconduct, except by a Resolution of the Company passed to that effect on the united recommendation of all the Directors of the Company for the time being.

II.—That in the event of there being no Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Brice, Brown, & Co., for the time being, resident in Bombay, the Directors shall be authorized to cancel the Agreement with the Secretaries and Treasurers.

2nd.—That Clause 15 of the Articles of Association of the Company shall be cancelled, and that the following Clause shall be substituted in lieu thereof:—

"15.—The Secretaries and Treasurers shall be appointed from time to time by General Meeting."

By Order of the Directors,

BRICE, BROWN, & Co.,

Bombay, 4th October 1871. Secretaries and Treasurers

NOTICE.—DESIGNS with SPECIFICATIONS are hereby invited, for a MARKET (Materials, Wood, and Iron), for Meat, Fish, Vegetables, and Fruit—Cost NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES.

A Premium of Three Hundred Rupees will be paid to the person whose Design will be approved of by the Municipal Commissioners. The Designs, &c., to reach this Office before the 1ST OF MARCH 1872.

For any further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

JOHN EDWARD HODGSON, Secretary,

Sukkur Municipal Commission, Upper Sind.

Municipal Secretary's Office, Sukkur, 30th August 1871.

NOTE.

The above date for submitting Plans and Specifications to the Secretary, Sukkur Municipal Commission, is hereby ALTERED to NOT LATER than the 1ST of JANUARY 1872.

JOHN EDWARD HODGSON, Secretary,

Sukkur Municipal Commission.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

JULES MUMM & CO.'S

CHAMPAGNE.

A shipment of this fine Brand just to hand, in capital order.

Quarts—Rs. 36; Pints—Rs. 19 per dozen.

D. S. KEMP and CO.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

Rs. 9 per Dozen.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.

Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.

Claret Cup made with the above is the most wholesome, delicious, and economical of all Table Beverages for this country.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES and SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY and CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship OWNERLY FOR THE TRADE,

and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a

PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE,

duly registered, bearing their signature.

Trial Shipments are suggested

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm for Alliance, Oriental, and other Spinning shares. Government Paper dull. New French Loan weak at 94½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Nomi. value @ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	650
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	183½
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
60,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
57,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	91
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
.....	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	150
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
.....	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,540
8,000	150	all		Prare Land & Pier Co. Ld.	141
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	935
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	400

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 pc	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,175
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	925
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	330
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,100
200	2,100	all	265 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,300
200	500	all	96 do.	Do New	575
100	1,200	all	...	Carwar Company	800
500	1,800	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	6,100
350	2,000	all	200 pc	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,000	all	1000	Fort Press Co.	9,200
300	2,000	1,800	30 pc	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	990
200	6,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,725
250	5,000	1,407	75 pc	Imperial Press Co.	1,150
300	5,000	2,000	100 pc	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,075
2,000	200	350	60 pc	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	520
150	2,500	all	250 pc	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250	Victoria Press, Madras	1,075

Per share for the half-year.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 2nd, to Saturday, 7th Oct. 1871.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	1,360	12	0
House Rate	7,516	2	6
Police Rate	2,761	1	3
Lighting Rate	2,761	1	3
Water Rate	3,693	11	7
Halalcore Cess	2,822	7	10
Market Fees	2,269	1	0
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c.	165	4	0
Miscellaneous Fees	1,455	7	2
Fines and Penalties	358	10	0
Town Duties	9,372	8	4
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	2,900	0	0
Total Rs.	37,836	2	11

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—10TH OCTOBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 9th October, 6-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 35 minutes

Via Turkey, 7th October, 3 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 51 hours 41 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 9th October, 7-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 20 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 9th October, 6-37 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 20 hours 3 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 10th October, 11-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 32 minutes

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 10th October, 1-52 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 51 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 9th to 9 P.M. of the 10th October is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 27	0 1
,, Calcutta	5 2	0 1
,, Madras	0 41	0 1

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 10th Oct., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 10th Oct., 12-36 P.M.; via Turkey, 7th Oct., 11-20 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 9th Oct. 8-30 P.M., via Turkey, 9th Oct., 4 P.M. From America, via Russia, 1-52 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Persa; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—10TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £210s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 7s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolans & Coir bills	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 750 to 80 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Sail	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	General Havelock(s)	Drewitz	Cochin, Oct. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Oriental (s)	Woodward	Rangoon.
	Doris	Brown	Kurrachee
	Gogah (s)	Varoda	Cutch Mandvee.
	Dacca (s)	Paterson	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship East, Callander, to Moulmein.
Ship Glenesca, Aberdeen, to Calcutta.
Ship Maria Stella, Chazan, to Alleppy.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Cashmere, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Hindostan, to China, &c.
Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Sir John Lawrence, to Muscat.

STEAMER REPORT.

TRINCOMALIE, 10th Oct, 2-30 P.M.—H M S Forte sailed for London yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—10TH OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Callirrhoe, 8 casks beef, &c, Wilcox.

FROM LONDON.

Earl King, (s), 25 cases yellow metal sheets, N Khuttow; 6 cases haberdashery, &c, J N Mahomed; 12 casks beef, S Pestonjee and Co; 50 cases brandy, D Sassoon and Co.

Albert Victor, 300 barrels and 55 kegs iron nails, N Chandabhoy; 20 kegs iron nails, M Esmailjee; 111 kegs and 99 barrels iron nails, A Barmull.

DAILY EXPORTS.—10TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Carnie, 137 bales cotton, H Bomanjee, Touche and Co.

Callirrhoe, 109 bales cotton, H Jeeva.

Euxine (s), 59 bales cotton, M Jaitha; 14 bales cotton, E Vussonjee; 150 bales cotton, C S Nadershaw; 125 bales cotton, Lawrence and Co; 45 bales cotton, V Cucul; 81 bales wool, M Jaitha; 50 bales cotton, A Lulljee; 51 bales cotton, E Rustomjee.

Delhi (s), 96 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon, and Co; 1½ bales cotton, L Chatoorbhuj; 29 bales hides and skins, S A A S N Meers and Co; 52 bales wool, Alsen, Riebe, and Co; 172 packages pepper, M Jaitha; 42 bales wool, V Sounderdass; 52 bales hides, S M G Hoosin.

Earl King (s), 34 bags saltpetre, L Sevjee; 50 bales cotton, E Vussonjee; 400 bales cotton, C S Nadershaw; 100 bales cotton, L Nursey; 127 bags saltpetre, C Jethia; 43 bales wool, W Nicol and Co.

Pericles, 1,000 bundles galls, S Vagjee.

Khedive (s), 125 bales cotton, N Khattow.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi (s), 15 bund'es E teeth, B Vallibhoy; 5 bales hides, C Munjee.

FOR ODESSA.

Delhi (s), 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ellora (s), 13 chests M opium, R Hubibhoy; 50 chests M opium, D Sassoon and Co; 15 chests M opium, E Noordin and Co; 52 chests M opium, J Peerbhoy; 28 chests M opium, C Ebram; 53 chests M opium, N Kessowjee; 14 chests M opium, C Jusraj; 10 chests M opium, H E Ellis; 55 chests M opium, E D Sassoon; 11 chests M opium, F Amejee; 11½ chests M opium, C Jusraj; 12 chests M opium, H A N Mahomed; 9 chests M opium, H Ramgopal; 29 chests M opium, G Sungjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ellora (s), 15 chests M opium, N J Ebram; 30 chests M opium A B Mody and Co; 17 chests M opium, G Jeygopall.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 12th Oct, 12 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south, thermometer 79, barometer 29-97, rain-fall 6 cents.

VINGOLA, 10th Oct, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 81.

CANNANORE, 10th Oct, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 76, barometer 30·040.

MANGALORE, 10th Oct, 9 A.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 78.

TUTICORIN, 10th Oct, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind east-south-east, thermometer 86, barometer 29·764.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 10.

Hodges, Captain, 76th Regiment, on sick leave, from Secundrabad.

Becher, Lieutenant-Colonel, 8th Regiment, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Spurway, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Langtry, Captain, 15th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.

Greig, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 10.

Loch, Major, 1st Light Cavalry, to rejoin to Poona.

Bromhead, Ensign, 2-24th Regiment, on duty, to Wellington

Greig, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy..... 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL.

Master—MR. MCDONALD.
Mistress—MRS. MCDONALD.
With three Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

Master—MR. LUDDEN.
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With Two Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

The teaching in both these Schools is up to the Matriculation Standard of the Bombay University.

Fees:—First and Second Classes.....Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class..... 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes..... 10, ,,

BOARDERS.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have ample accommodation for the reception of Boarders at the Byculla School-house.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary
J. PATON, } Secretaries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

CHEETHAM—GREAVES—October 10th, at Mazagon Church, Ralph Hyde Cheetham, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Greaves, Esq., of Stockport.

COOKSON—PROUDFOOT—October 4th, at All Saints' Church, Trimulgherry, Hyderabad, by the Rev A J Bartlett, assisted by the Rev. C. J. A. Pratt, M.A., and the Rev. A. Taylor, M.A., George Douglas Cookson, Esq., Adjutant H.M. 76th Regiment, to Jeanie, youngest daughter of Major Proudfoot, Military Secretary to H. H. The Nizam's Government.

DEATH.

D'CARVALHO—October 10th, Catherine Aurelia, granddaughter of the late Sir Roger D'Faria, and wife of Dr. S. A. D'Carvalho, G.G.M.C., and Portuguese Vice-Consul at Bombay, aged forty years, deeply regretted.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from October 1, 1871 .. ..Rs. 45

Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1871.

THE publication of the Annual Reports of the Bombay Association must be a source of infinite satisfaction to our native friends, conveying, as they invariably do, the intelligence that this, that, and the other Indian grievance has been duly pressed upon the notice of the English people, and that a certain measure of redress has been secured in some instances, and some degree of public attention gained in others. The Bombay Association is not wanting in active members, whose lives are specially devoted to a spirited enquiry into the wrongs under which the people of India are supposed to be labouring, and who can take no rest until every constitutional privilege of the "average Briton" is secured to the average coolie. The Association grows, therefore, by the pabulum which it offers to the public, and our local patriots are coming to be regarded as political leaders of the masses of the people, and representatives of the educated classes.

We by no means wish to discourage the Association in its self-imposed task of redressing the wrongs of the people, but we have a just complaint against them in one respect, viz., that they do not occupy a fair middle course between Government and the people whose wants they desire to represent. It is all very well to point out to Government the measures that are required for the improvement of the country, but it is no less necessary to show the prevailing influences which retard the action of Government; to show, in fact, that the country is more straitened in itself than in the Government. This is the point which the "average Briton" is unable to understand, and which it is quite as much the duty of the Association to explain as the grievances which are so continually set forth in the annual reports. It is childish nonsense to be always crying out about the injustice of Government and the wrongs of the people. Nobody acquainted with the country believes in the systematic injustice of Government, or in its oppression of the people; and, if the Association would only follow the advice of pursuing a happy middle course, of representing the wants of the people in a respectful and moderate manner on the one hand, and of pointing out the hindrances to progress which exist on the part of the people on the other, they would better fulfil the objects of their mission than by a one-sided declamation about grievances, many of which are founded deep in the ignorance and superstition of the people themselves.

We would ask the Association whether India can be regenerated or advanced in civilization by concessions made to the male population while the female population remains unnoticed? It is a singular fact, and one worthy of most serious consideration, that the Association has secured no special benefit for the women of India, and has never yet thought about the subject. There could be no more pressing question presented to our Bombay patriots. Let all the demands of the veriest grievance monger of the Association be granted to-morrow, no matter how extravagant some of these demands may be, and what, we ask, would be the moral or social improvement that would follow? We would appeal to Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and Mr. Bala Mungesh Waglé, and ask whether a quarter of a century of European education has effected any change in the social status of the women of this country? Is this not a fitting subject for our local patriots? Are the men more oppressed than the women? Let us select one example—the Hindoo family. What does it mean? An Association in which the men have all the rights, and the women all the wrongs. In this Association there is the community of interest that all the members are fed from the one store, the relationship of all being made subservient to the head of the family, but the interests of the women are completely sacrificed to the men. The fathers, brothers, and sons, hold the purse, regulate the expenditure, arrange marriages, spend their leisure time as they please, and demand drudgery of the wives, sisters, and daughters. The elder females hold the younger in subjection and rigid surveillance. The daughters-in-law are the Ishmaelites of the family, who have no voice in its affairs and no will of their own. Doomed to live in the families of their husbands, their existence is one of inferiority while they are wives, and of frequent cruel oppression when they become widows. Let the Bombay Association secure a return of one hundred Hindoo families in which young widows are to be found, and let the social and moral condition of these widows be ascertained. The result will be appalling. Early marriage and the "undivided family" arrangement must bear the burden of this iniquity.

We may be told that all our local patriots are opposed to infant marriages, and so they seem to be; but they only seem so, there is no heartiness, no reality in their expressed views. If there were, we should long ago have had the horrors of this social institution exposed in a way which would have forced Government to take legislative action. The voice of the leaders of the people of India has never been unitedly expressed in a sound sufficiently clear to influence the action of Government. It must be because the infant-marriage institution is secretly regarded with favour. The slavery of female life in the Hindoo family is not surpassed by the life of the purchased negro humanity, and it would be trifling with a vital matter to deny the fact, or set it forth in smoother language. It is said that many years must be permitted to elapse before a change so complete can take place in India as shall grant the privilege to a Hindoo of selecting the partner of his life and the future mother of his children. And perhaps this is true. But, if it is, we would ask whether Government are not entitled to urge that civilization and freedom begin with social improvement, and that this improvement is expected of men who come up with a demand for the privileges which belong to free men. The man who holds his female relatives in the tight bondage of the undivided Hindoo family has to learn to loose the strings of a degrading restraint from those over whose whole lives he exercises the power of a giant, before he can be entrusted with public authority over any considerable number of his fellow-men.

The association of social degradation and high educational progress can produce no true intellectual greatness. The man who lives in a home where woman is regarded and treated as an inferior and degraded being cannot be a fit subject for public advancement, however glibly he may discourse about the rights of the "average Briton." He cannot, in fact, be worth listening to on any matter of government at all. We would suggest to some member of our local Association wishing to secure a wide-spread notoriety, and no little pecuniary profit, to give the public a volume on the undivided Hindoo family, taking for his heroine a widow of ten years of age, and sketching her life by keeping well within the region of fact, and not going beyond the occurrences of every-day life. We will venture to say that such a volume would be the book of the day; that its facts would be stranger than fiction; and that no end of money would be made out of it. As a great reformer amongst his countrymen, perhaps Mr. Vishwanath Narrayen Mundlick will profit by our hint, and dedicate the work to Mr. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, the President of the Bombay Association.

BOMBAY men willbe very glad to hearthat the Duke of Argyll has entrusted to Dr. George Birdwood the permanent charge of the Indian Department of the International Exhibitions, which will now be held in London once a year. The appointment is, we believe, a well paid one, and it is thoroughly suited to Dr. Birdwood's tastes and experience.

THE *Pioneer* tells us that a second edition (of 1,500 copies) of Dr. Hunter's *Our Indian Mussulmans*, "revised and corrected by the author, is already being brought out in London." This statement reminds us that we were in error a week or two ago in assuming that Dr. Hunter had gone home to prepare his book for the press—he has not been out of India for some years. Many of Dr. Hunter's critics overlook what seems to us one of the most objectionable features of a book written avowedly as a semi-official pamphlet by a confidential servant of the Government of India. The principal duty of Under-Secretaries in Parliament is to do their departmental work and hold their tongues, and we doubt the expediency of letting Under-Secretaries or Directors of Statistics in India give the rein to their imagination as freely as Dr. Hunter does in his book. Take, for instance, the exquisitely poetical passage at page 152, describing the present forlorn condition of the Rajas of Nagur. "When," says Dr. Hunter, "the British first came into contact with them, their yearly revenues, after two centuries of folly and waste, amounted to fifty thousand pounds. From the pillared gallery of their palace the Rajas looked across a principality which now makes up two English districts. Their mosques and countless summer pavilions glittered round the margin of an artificial lake, and cast their reflections on its surface, unbroken by a single water-weed." (That single water-weed shows the enviable delicacy of touch of a true artist.) "A gilded barge proudly cut its way between the private stair-cases and an island in the centre covered with flowering shrubs. Soldiers relieved guard on the citadel, and ever, as the sun declined, the laugh of many children and the tinkling of ladies' lutes rose from behind the wall of the Princesses' garden. Of the citadel nothing now remains but the massive entrance. From the roofless walls of the mosque the last stucco ornament has long since tumbled down. The broad gardens with their trim canals have returned to jungle or been converted into rice-fields. Their well-stocked fish ponds are now dank, filthy hollows. The sites of the summer pavilions are marked by mounds of brick-dust, with here and there a fragmentary wall, whose slightly arched Moorish window looks down desolately upon the scene. But most melancholy of all is the ancient Royal Lake. The palace rises from its margin, not, as of yore, a fairy pillared edifice, but a dungeon-looking building, whose weather-stained walls form a fitting continuation to the green scum that putrefies on the waters below. The gallery is a tottering deserted place. The wretched women who bedeck themselves with the title of princesses no more go forth in the covered barge at evening. Their luxurious zenana is roofless, and its inhabitants have been removed to a mean tenement overlooking a decayed stable yard. Of all the bygone grandeur of the House of Nagur, a little watercourse alone remains unchanged, holding its way through the dank solitudes in the same channel by which it flowed amid the ancient palaces, and reminding the spectator in its miniature way of the one immutable relic of antiquity in Rome:

"'Ne ought save Tyber hast'ning to his fall
Remaines of all: O world's inconstancie!
That which is firme doth flit and fall away,
And that is flitting doth abide and stay.'"

"In a corner of the dilapidated palace, the representative of the race mopes away his miserable days, chewing drugged sweetmeats, and looking dreamily out on the weed-choked lake." Our readers will see from this specimen that Dr. Hunter's book is remarkably well written; and we should have had no quarrel with the author if, frankly devoting himself to literature as a profession, he had come before the world as the Walter Scott of India, moralizing on the decay of Oriental chivalry. But office has very severe obligations for Englishmen in this country; and, if it be the case that a book containing passages of the kind we have quoted has been put forth by Dr. Hunter at the suggestion and with the approval of Lord Mayo,—who is certainly not prepared gravely to recommend that all Mussulman princes and nobles, from the ex-King of Delhi downwards, should be restored at the expense of the State to their ancient dignity and grandeur,—we must say that Mr. Geddes (of Orissa) himself could not have thought of a better plan of inflaming to madness the passions of malcontent Mussulmans throughout India.

THE French Consul has requested us to call the attention of Frenchmen throughout this Presidency to the fact that, at the suggestion of the Governor of Pondicherry, a subscription has been opened at the Consulate in Bombay for the purpose of re-building the town of Pointe-a-Pitre, in Guadeloupe, which was burnt down by a great fire some months ago. Pointe-a-Pitre, the principal French settlement in Guadeloupe, has not been fortunate in its history. It was destroyed by an earthquake in 1843, and the subscription opened at that time in France and the Colonies for rebuilding the town amounted to 14 millions of francs. It is to be hoped the present subscription will be equally successful.

THE 26th Punjab N. I. left Umballa on Saturday at 5 A.M., *en route* for Peshawur.

CAPTAIN C. H. PALMER, 4th N. I., has been appointed to the Looshai Cooly Corps.

A VERY favourable report on the healthiness of Pachmarhi, as a station for European troops and for invalids, had been submitted to the Government of India.

THE Bangalore Racecourse fracas, Mr. O. V. Norris versus Colonel Ramsay, has been decided in favour of the plaintiff, who has been awarded Rs. 50 damages.

THE Peshawur Mountain Battery, which is to take part in the Looshai expedition, left Peshawur on the 20th instant, and has passed through Lahore.

ARMS have been issued to the Munnipore Rajah for a contingent, which is to co-operate under the orders of the British military commanders, with the Looshai Expeditionary Force.

ON Saturday the line between Umballa and Rajpoora was opened to the public over the temporary deviation across the Guggur, leaving the break over the Beas the only missing link now.

WE (*Pioneer*) hear that it is intended to locate a whole European regiment at Allahabad during this cold weather. The 2nd Battalion 19th Regiment will relieve the 104th Foot on the latter corps' departure for England.

CAPTAIN TULLOCH, R.E., Executive Engineer for the Bombay Municipality, goes home by next Saturday's mail, on six months' sick certificate. Mr. Hart, C.E., will act for Captain Tulloch during his absence in Europe.

IT would appear that the lady-doctor movement has extended even to India, since we hear that Dr. Shortt, the Superintendent of Vaccination in Madras, has trained-up women as vaccinators to attend on gosha and other respectable native ladies.

THE floods appear to be rising again near Kishnaghur. The country from Aurunghatta to Chuadangha is said to be submerged; at places where the Eastern Bengal Railway is under water, boats have been placed to transport passengers.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* writes that though the cold weather camp of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has not yet been settled, it is certain that it will take the direction of the Jhansie division. Christmas-day will be spent near (or at) Jhansie.

ONE of the objects of the Moradabad Durbar is the distribution of rewards to those favourably concerned in the Bareilly and Phillibeet riots. Among those to be rewarded are the late Deputy Collector of Phillibeet and the two native gentlemen whose services the Government has already recognized. Each of them will receive a khillut of six pieces. From Bareilly five or six native gentlemen will receive khilluts for services rendered.

THE CALCUTTA OPERA.—The *Pioneer* says—"The cruel kindness of Mr. G. B. Lewis supplies us with the tantalizing numbers of the *Programme*. What profiteth it us, here in Allahabad, that Mrs. Lewis, Miss Edouin, Miss Norman, Miss Rogers, and Mr. Burdett Howe are nightly enchanting those vile Ditchers? If indeed we could interpret Mr. Lewis's courtesy as a promise to pay us here a speedy visit—why, then, *à la bonne heure*." We might add that a similar hint from Bombay might be worth Mr. Lewis's consideration.

A RATHER neat thing in financing has taken place in the Madras Presidency. The Accountant General issued a large supply-bill on the Cuddalore Treasury, for which he received a small premium. On the bill being presented for payment, however, the Collector informed the holder that he could not pay it, but hoped to be able to do so in nine or ten days! The Accountant-General had drawn so much that there was only enough coin left to meet treaty payments to the Government of Pondicherry!

WE hear from our up-country correspondent that the two cases of embezzlement committed in the Nuggur Division, to which we referred some time since, have been settled. The deficiency of some Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000 discovered in the Judicial Assistant's Court at Cudoor has been ordered to be made good by the Judicial Assistant and the other officials responsible. And the Treasury Accountant of the Chituldroog district, by name Casaviengar, has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5,000.—*Bangalore Herald*.

AT the last meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce attention was drawn to what seemed an anomaly in the course of trade, viz., the fact that from many stations in the Nerbudda Valley cotton was still exported to Mirzapore, and thence to Calcutta, instead of to the so much nearer port of Bombay. This is attributed to the course of trade having been so long in that direction that it cannot suddenly be altered, and also to what we think a much more satisfactory reason, that the white short-stapled cotton of these districts is more suited for, and chiefly exported to, China, for which, of course, Calcutta is the more convenient port.—*Pioneer*.

MEETING IN BOMBAY IN RELATION TO THE MURDER OF CHIEF JUSTICE NORMAN.

A MEETING of the principal Mahomedan inhabitants of Bombay will be held on Saturday afternoon next, at the bungalow of Mr. Cumrooddin Tyabjee, solicitor, High Court, situated at Khetwady, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments of deep sorrow and regret at the cowardly assassination of the late Mr. Chief Justice Norman, and their sympathy for his family. In conformity with the tenor of the principal resolution to be offered at the meeting, it is intended to address a letter of condolence to Mrs. Norman in the name of the Bombay Mahomedan community.

NEW RAILWAY STATIONS IN BOMBAY.

RESIDENTS and men of business in the Fort have repeatedly felt the inconvenience of the distance of the present station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at the Marine Lines. They will be therefore glad to hear that the directors of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company have perceived the inconvenience, and, desirous of obviating it, have begun to erect a station of a temporary description at the foot of Church Gate Street, on the shore of Back Bay. This will reduce the distance from the Fort to the Baroda line by about half-a-mile, and it is needless to point out how valuable a saving this will be to commercial men and others. The same Company have also resolved to build a station at Byculla, opposite Elphinstone College. At present passengers in the neighbourhood of Byculla have either to choose Grant Road or Parell as a starting or arriving point; and as the proposed station will be equi-distant between the two mentioned, its convenience will be appreciated by a large number.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENT.

TERMINATION OF THE STRIKE AT NEWCASTLE.

CHOLERA AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

FRANCE.

PARIS MUNICIPAL LOAN.

GREAT FIRE AT CHICAGO.

LONDON, 9TH OCTOBER.

Mr. Thomas Seagraves has been gazetted Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements.

The strike at Newcastle has terminated, and the nine hours' system will commence in January, the men working over time when required.

PARIS, 9TH OCTOBER.

M. Lambrecht, Minister for the Interior, died yesterday at Versailles from a rupture.

M. Victor Lefranc will probably succeed him.

M. Pouyer-Quertier had an interview yesterday at Berlin with Prince Bismarck.

The cholera at Constantinople is reported to have ceased. The total deaths are set down at 150 (sic.)

The following telegram from Paris was received by the Bombay Agent of the Comptoir d'Escompte yesterday afternoon:—

"PARIS, 9TH OCTOBER, 5-40 P.M.

"Subscribers to the Loan will receive 5% per cent. of the amount tendered for. Those who subscribed for a single share only will receive one debenture."

LONDON, 10TH OCTOBER.

Advices from New York state that a fire broke out at Chicago on Sunday, and continued the whole of Monday. 12,000 buildings have been destroyed, and 50,000 people are homeless.

The loss is estimated at 150 millions.

LONDON, 9TH OCTOBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was weaker; Surats were dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera, 7¾d.

Consols for account, 92¾

The sum of £216,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bombay Mail of the 19th ultimo was delivered in London on the 6th instant.

Arrived from Bombay, Garnock.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CABUL.

WE received the following telegram from Simla at a late hour last night:—

"On the night of the 3rd October Aslum Khan and Hussein Khan were killed in prison by their brothers, Hussun Khan and Kasim Khan."

DR. BHAU DAJI'S CURE FOR LEPROSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your impression of the 4th instant appears a letter signed "Observer," and headed, "Dr. Bhau Dajee's cure for Leprosy." In that letter "Observer" goes on to say—"In a late letter published in one of the Bombay English periodicals, it is stated that Dr. Bhau Dajee has with this medicine cured the son of a European. *I* defy the Doctor to come forward and prove it. *I* am credibly informed the boy is far from being recovered."

Now, Sir, the letter is FALSE. I am the person referred to as the European whose son has been cured by Dr. Bhau Dajee's medicine, and I now give "Observer," as well as Dr. Succaram Arjoon (he being the only person who has examined my son), a challenge to prove that my son is not cured.

Dr. Succaram Arjoon called on me when the letter regarding my son appeared in the *Times of India*. What were his feelings when he saw my boy stripped for his examination he knows best himself; but this much I know, he could see no trace of leprosy remaining, but would not believe in a full, *only in a partial*, cure. He endeavoured *without* success to make my son believe he had a certain feeling which he had not, and would not for a moment admit, although, to please the Doctor he said he had. Upon this the Doctor caught hold of and pressed the boy's ears asking him questions, but failed in his attempt to induce the boy to say that he felt that which he did not.

The Native Press should not be led astray by these misrepresentations, but should publish it far and wide that Dr. Bhau Dajee HAS a cure for the leprosy, and, as there are many more natives afflicted with this dreadful disease than there are Europeans, they should advise and counsel them to go to Dr. Bhau Dajee, the POOR as well as the rich, when they will find Dr. Bhau Dajee is not the *uncharitable* man as represented by "Observer," and they have no fear of being turned away from his door because they are unable to pay him large amounts of money for his treatment.

You will please, Sir, give this a prominent insertion in your paper in answer to "Observer's" *false* statements, and thereby oblige one who will ever remember Dr. Bhau Dajee with gratitude, and pray God to prosper and give him long life.—I am, &c

England of a ship visiting Bombay, to procure freight for her for a particular voyage cannot, under ordinary circumstances, be regarded as carrying on business in the name of the owners, and therefore cannot be deemed recognised agents of the owners within clause 2 of section 17 of the Civil Procedure Code.

The cause shown by the plaintiff must accordingly be disallowed, and the service upon Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., of the original summons in this suit, and of the notice to file a written statement must be set aside with costs.

As to the case Lutchmehut Dogaru v. Sibsarin Mundle cited to us from 1 Hyde 97, where it was held that a partner could not be treated as the recognised agent of his co-partner, we do not wish to express any opinion at present.

As to how far the captain of a foreign vessel trading to an Indian port can be said to dwell, carry on business or work for gain within the meaning of the Small Cause Court Act, a reference to The Queen v. the Judges of the Small Cause Court in re-Williams v. Smith (2 Taylor and Bell, 4) may be useful.

A NATIVE SQUABBLE—"THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE," &c.

At a sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, last week, the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball disposed of the case of the Queen vs. Rachya bin Mahadewapa. At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Dharwar, before the Baron De H. Larpent, Acting Session Judge, the accused was charged with voluntarily causing hurt to Fukeerawa, woman, and robbery. It appears that the complainant stayed with the prisoner, though she was not his wife. On the 24th June last, he came to her house, and she reminded him of a promise to give her sufficient money to purchase a tolebundsee (armlet.) Prisoner refused to keep his word; and on this complainant told him not to come again to the house. The prisoner then boxed complainant's ears, and seized a necklace she had on, worth Rs. 12. He dragged her out of the house and continued to slap her, and then seizing a nose-ring, which complainant had in her ear, he tore it out and ran off.

The prisoner had called seven witnesses to prove an *alibi*, namely, that on the day in question he was at the bazaar at Hoobleo. Not one of these witnesses stated this fact; they all declared they knew nothing about prisoner having at any time gone to the Hoobleo bazaar. In his defence prisoner urged that the woman gave him the nose-ring to get mended as it was broken; and he thus accounted for his possession of it, but there was no evidence to support this assertion.

The Court, concurring with the assessors, found the prisoner guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to eighteen months' imprisonment, and in addition to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, to suffer additional rigorous imprisonment for three months. The fine to be levied by distress; and a sum of eight rupees to be given to the complainant as compensation for the loss of her necklace, which had not been recovered.

On the above conviction and sentence an appeal was presented to the High Court, last week, as we state above, but it was rejected.

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM MUSCAT.

Major E. C. Ross, Her Majesty's Political Agent at Muscat, has sent the following official news report to Government, under date Muscat, 29th Sept. 1871:—

His Highness Syud Toorkee proceeded in his vessel, the Ramanee, to Barka, on the 25th instant.

The date harvest continues to be satisfactory in all parts of Oman.

At the town of Mutteah, a species of epidemic fever, apparently similar to that at Aden and Zanzibar, has been prevalent, but is now disappearing.

Shipping Arrivals.—September 24th, mail steamer India, from Bombay; 29th, mail steamer Cashmere, from the Persian Gulf.

Departures.—September 19th, mail steamer Ethiopia, to Bombay; and H. M. S. Constance, to Jask; 24th, mail steamer India, to the Persian Gulf; 28th, steamer Asia, to Calcutta.

NEWS FROM ADEN.

Major-General C. W. Tremenheere, Resident at Aden, has forwarded to Government the following news report, dated Aden, 28th September 1871:—

Messengers have arrived from Massowah with intelligence that, since the capture of Wagshoom Gobazay by Dejaj Kassa, the whole of Central Abyssinia has broken out into rebellion. Lasta, with the exception of Socotra, of which Wagshoom Teferei has taken possession, Wadela, Tchetches, and Baginder, have fallen into the hands of Ali Bira, the chief of Yadjou, who was released from Magdala by the army under the command of Lord Napier.

Gondar has been seized by a petty chief, named Maj Wargasa, and Godjam has fallen under the power of Adal Tesumma. The Galla queen, Mustwah, retains possession of Magdala and the Walla country.

Wagshoom Gobazay and his brother, Wagshoom Bira, are confined in chains at Adwa, and it is reported that, after the rainy season, Dejaj Kassa will march to Gondar.

There is no news from the country in the neighbourhood of Aden. Supplies are plentiful, and the health of the inhabitants of the town is good.

THE LAW'S DELAYS.

At the High Court, on the 6th inst., the learned Chief Justice delivered judgment in the case of Lalchund Ramdyal v. Goomteebaee, widow. The matter was heard before his Lordship on the 19th February 1869—two years and eight months ago.

The action was brought by Lalchund against Goomteebaee, the widow and representative of the late Govind Girdhur, a well-known Bhattia merchant of Bombay, to recover Rs. 2,357, balance of money payable to plaintiff upon an account settled and adjusted between him and Govind Ghirdhur. The plaint was filed on the 12th December 1868. On the 15th December, Messrs. Leathes, on behalf of the plaintiff, obtained an attachment before judgment against the moveable property of, and the debts due to, the deceased, on the ground that his widow was making away with the property. The deceased died intestate and without issue, having shortly before his death obtained the benefit of Act 28 of 1865. On the 9th January 1869, Mr. Hurrell, on behalf of Goomteebaee, informed plaintiff's solicitors that she had not taken upon herself the management of the estate and effects of her late husband, which were in an insolvent state; that she had requested the Administrator-General to take charge of the estate, and was informed that he had taken steps to obtain letters of administration to the estate; and requested that the suit against her should therefore be withdrawn. On the 11th January 1869 the suit was heard before Sir Charles Sargent, and a decree was given for plaintiff for Rs. 2,357, with interest and costs; and execution was ordered to issue against the assets of the deceased Govind Ghirdhur. On the 1st February 1869, on the application of Mr. W. Loudon, Administrator-General, and on the affidavits made by him and his solicitor, Mr. Peile, the Court directed the plaintiff by a judge's summons to show cause why the attachment effected by him in this suit should not be set aside, and why all proceedings should not be stayed until the hearing of the summons.

On the 19th February 1869 the matter was argued before the Chief Justice, when Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Leathes, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, appeared for the Administrator-General. Goomteebaee was not represented either at the hearing of the suit or of the summons. The matter was argued nearly all day, and his Lordship took time to consider his judgment.

The affidavit of Mr. Loudon stated that he presented to the Court a petition for the grant to him of letters of administration to the estate of Govind Ghirdhur on the 6th January 1869, and that on the 27th of that month he received from the Ecclesiastical Registrar letters of administration to the estate. Part of the estate of Govind Ghirdhur consisted of household furniture, stock-in-trade, horses, carriages, and book debts, which had been attached by the plaintiff. It was believed that the estate would not be sufficient to pay all the claims upon it in full. No notice in respect of the plaintiff's claim had been served upon him as administrator of the estate of Govind Ghirdhur, under section 32 of Act 24 of 1867; or else, he should have been prepared to register the claim according to the practice of his office. An affidavit, on the other hand, made by the plaintiff's moonim stated that the plaint in this suit was presented on the 12th December 1868, and that on the 17th the order for attachment before judgment was signed by the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, and the same day the Sheriff seized the property. On the 11th January 1869 the suit was heard before the same judge, and a decree was pronounced against the defendant as the representative of her deceased husband. Until the day of the decree plaintiff received no notice from the Administrator-General of his application for letters of administration, although, he believed, that gentleman was aware that this action was instituted against the defendant.

For the Administrator-General it was contended that the decree was given two days after he had obtained an order from the Judge in Chambers, ordering the Prothonotary to issue letters of administration, which were actually issued to him on the 27th January 1869; that the plaintiff should not be given priority over other creditors, as the estate was believed to be insufficient to pay all the debts; and that, therefore, plaintiff must be ranked amongst the other creditors of the estate. On the other hand, it was argued for the plaintiff that he got the decree before letters of administration were actually issued; and as the defendant Goomteebaee was, when the action was brought, the proper party to the suit, the decree must be given priority over other claims upon the estate. The date of the Judge's fiat ordering the Prothonotary to issue letters of administration was not material; and the really important date was that on which the Administrator-General obtained the letters. He obtained them after the decree was pronounced, and therefore the plaintiff's attachment was good and ought to have precedence over other claims.

The Chief Justice, in giving judgment, as above stated, on the 6th inst., cited a great number of authorities, all tending to show that the widow completely represented the husband, and that her power was at least as great as that of an executor;—his Lordship's impression was it was much greater. It must be considered that the widow here was wholly represented from the moment of her husband's death. The fiat for the letters of administration was dated 9th January; the judgment was given on the 11th January; and the letters did not issue till 27th January 1869. It was contended that the fiat was equivalent to the grant. His Lordship could not accede to that argument. There was nothing in the books to support such a doctrine; and it would, if adopted, create endless confusion. In this case the judgment creditors obtained their judgments regularly, and it would be an injustice that they should be ousted by the fiat, which is not equivalent to the grant. The grant in this case was on retirement of the widow from the administration. His Lordship did not say what power the administrator might take under sections 17 and 18 of the Act. The grant here was not made under either of those sections. With regard to Act 24 of 1867, section 33, his Lordship remarked that that section did not apply. This suit was not brought against the Administrator-General. The plaintiffs could not have complied with the exigency of that section, inasmuch as the Administrator-General had no title whatever at the time the suits were filed. The judgment against Goomteebaee was, his Lordship thought, binding on the Administrator-General. His Lordship declined to remove the attachments; and the summons was dismissed, but without costs, as the conduct of the widow and the Administrator-General was *bonâ fide*. Costs may be recovered out of the estate, but not against the Administrator-General personally.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TRANSFER OF THE CONTROL OF CERTAIN GUARANTEED AND STATE RAILWAYS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The following resolution by the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, is published in a Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of last week.

The resolution itself sufficiently explains for general readers the introductory despatches on which it is founded:—

"Resolution.—The reasons by which the Government of India have been led to the conclusion that the control of the guaranteed railways in Upper India and of the State railways generally should be centralized, are recorded at length in the first of the despatches now read again, and Her Majesty's Government having assented to the measure, as also to the transfer of the control of the Sindh Railway and Indus Flotilla from the Government of Bombay, the grounds of which are explained in the second of those despatches, it only remains to issue the needful orders for giving effect to the changes which are rendered necessary by these decisions.

2. Firstly, as regards the guaranteed railways. At present the control of these railways in Upper India is under the Governments of Bengal and of the Punjab, and the Oudh Administration. In each of these provinces there is a Consulting Engineer's Department charged with the immediate duty of carrying out the local control, which, in each case, extends into other jurisdictions. This department will now be discovered from the local Governments, and the officers composing it will be gazetted as Consulting Engineers and Deputy Consulting Engineers and Examiners of Accounts to Government for guaranteed railways, and henceforth be immediately under the orders of the Government of India in the Public Works Department. Their head quarters will remain, as at present, with the head quarters of the guaranteed undertakings under their control, viz., at Calcutta, Lahore, and Lucknow, and their present office establishments and records, including those of the Joint Secretaries' offices, should be retained by them. It is essential that their offices should continue to be in the close vicinity of those of the railways controlled, and the Government of Bengal should, therefore, be requested to permit existing arrangements at Calcutta to continue. It is expected that some reduction of office establishments may be effected. This subject will be considered after some experience of the new system of working.

3. The Government of Bombay should be moved to transfer the services of the Deputy Consulting Engineer and the Assistant Examiner of Accounts in Sindh to the Government of India with the office establishment, and to issue instructions to the Railway Agent in Sindh that the Government control over the Sindh Railway and Indus Flotilla will, in future, be exercised by the Consulting Engineer at Lahore on behalf of the Government of India. The records of the Consulting Engineer's office in Bombay relating to those undertakings should be forwarded to the Consulting Engineer at Lahore, and the Government of Bombay should be requested to report what reduction of establishments may be possible in the Consulting Engineer's office in consequence of this change.

4. The powers of sanction in railway matters exercised by local Governments, as modified by Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 49-54 A—R, dated 6th February 1871, will now be delegated to the Consulting Engineers in Upper India; but this delegation will be regarded as tentative, for experience may show the necessity of modifying or curtailing those powers.

For the present, therefore, the Consulting Engineers will continue to discharge their duties very much as heretofore, but with this modification, that in matters hitherto within the competence of local Governments, the action of the Consulting Engineers will be subject to the review of the Supreme Government instead of the confirmation of the local Government, and that in matters beyond those powers, they will refer direct to the Government of India. In all cases in which the Consulting Engineer would have taken the orders of the local administration before acting, but in which, under the present orders, he will now act on his own authority, he should report at once his proceedings to the Government of India.

5. It will be understood, however, that, in future, all sanctions to projects, or to revisions of projects on new lines or on lines not open to traffic, also to establishments for them, must emanate from the Government of India. For other work-sanctions the resolution already quoted provides. Establishments of open lines will be sanctioned, in the first instance, by the Government of India, and, thereafter, the present practice will be continued, *i. e.*, half-yearly lists will be submitted and dealt with at an official meeting; but the discretion hitherto permitted in the case of offices, the salary of which is less than Rs. 400 per mensem, must be exercised strictly within the provision made under each head of the revenue budget estimate, orders as to which have recently issued.

6. Business will be transacted, as heretofore, at official meetings between the Consulting Engineers and the Railway Agents, and sanctions given at other times should be formally recorded at the first meeting thereafter. The minutes of the official meetings should be full without being prolix, and should be submitted in print to the Public Works Department of the Government of India punctually and promptly, supported by copies of all needful documents as appendices. The minutes of each meeting should be despatched on the day that they are confirmed, and, in order that there may be no undue delay in their submission, such confirmation should be given at a meeting, or otherwise, within one week of the meeting of which they form the record.

7. A monthly abstract of the proceedings of the Consulting Engineers will be submitted for review in the Public Works Secretariat. This abstract should be a complete schedule of the business transacted during the period; but, in the case of matters dealt with at official meetings, a simple reference to the minutes will suffice if the record contained in them be full and complete. The abstract of proceedings should be in the form of the contents of Part B. of the monthly volumes of the proceedings of local Governments now submitted in the Railway Branch of the department; but every care should be taken that they are clear and intelligible. They should be despatched punctually, and in print, within one week of the close of the period. There should be no difficulty in this, if the preparation and printing of the abstract be carried on throughout the month.

8. The proceedings of the Consulting Engineers will be recorded in manuscript, printing being only resorted to for minutes of meetings (if not printed by the railway companies), abstracts of proceedings, inspection reports, revenue account notes and reviews, and other lengthy notes or documents of importance.

9. Dissociated as the local Government now will be from the control of these railways, the Governor-General in Council is disposed to think that, by exhibiting a keen interest in their working, they may, as the independent representatives and exponents of public opinion and local knowledge, exercise a powerful influence on the management which will be most advantageous alike to the Supreme Government and to the public. Representations made with this view will always meet with the most careful consideration. The Governor-General in Council relies with confidence on the support and aid of the several local Governments in the endeavour to improve the efficiency of the railways within their respective jurisdictions, or to correct abuses, so that these grand lines of communication may fulfil the objects for which they were constructed, in such a manner as to meet the wants of the districts traversed, and to conduce, in every reasonable way, to the convenience and comfort of the masses when travelling, and to the advancement of the commerce of the Empire.

10. Dissevered as the Consulting Engineers now will be from the local Governments it will be none the less incumbent on them to attend carefully to local and non-departmental interests and requirements in reference to the undertakings over which they will exercise the degree of control necessary on behalf of the Government of India. In this view they will not fail to bring before either the local or the Supreme Government, or to the notice of the railway management concerned, any matter that may seem to deserve attention, or to be likely to contribute to the interests of the railways and the public, and they will be careful that the wishes of the local Governments are met to the fullest extent compatible with the general interests confided to their charge, and their duty to the Supreme Government. The periodic inspections of open lines will continue to be made, and copies of the reports should be forwarded to the local Governments for information and for any remarks they may desire to offer, and the Consulting Engineers will give due consideration to such points as may be indicated by local Governments as requiring attention.

11. The views and wishes of the local Governments should, as a rule, be made known to the Consulting Engineers through the Secretary in the local Public Works Department, either by written or personal communication, so that, in cases in which it may be necessary to take the orders of the Government of India, the Consulting Engineer's reference may be complete and in such form as to admit of the issue of needful orders with the least delay. This course will not preclude local Governments and Administrations from addressing the Government of India direct in any case the importance of which may seem to make it desirable.

12. Secondly, as regards the State railways. It has first to be provided that the Calcutta and South-Eastern line will continue to be managed, as at present, under the orders of the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways in Calcutta, the accounts continuing to be dealt with by the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts.

13. Matters that may arise in connection with the proposed railway extensions north of the lower Ganges will also continue, for the present, under the same control.

14. The Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways at Lahore will continue to retain the general supervision of the Punjab Northern Railways, and the accounts of the work will be dealt with, for the present, as heretofore, by the Controller of the Punjab Government.

15. The Indus Valley line will also, for the present, remain under the same control, but will shortly be placed under an officer with the powers of a Chief Engineer acting directly under the Government of India, and a separate Deputy Controller acting directly under the Accountant General will be appointed for the accounts and audit of the line.

16. The Rajpootana railway and the Moradabad and Roorkee railway surveys are, at present, under the Government of the North-Western Provinces, the Public Works Secretariat of which was specially strengthened when the surveys for railway extensions were first commenced by the addition of an officer of railway experience, whose services, with those of a small office establishment, will now be no longer required. This officer is required for other duties, and his establishment will be transferred to the office of the Public Works Secretariat of the Government of India. The whole of the business of the Rajpootana line will now be conducted directly under the orders of the Government of India by the Superintending Engineers of the sections in which the construction operations of the lines are now organized; but, until other arrangements are made for the accounts, they will continue under the charge of the Controller of the North-Western Provinces.

17. It is uncertain whether the Moradabad and Roorkee railway will be carried out; but, for such work as may remain in connection with this line after the submission of the projects by the Government of the North-Western Provinces to the Government of India, orders will issue hereafter.

18. In Central India the project for the Indore and Khundwah railway has been nearly matured, and the preliminary surveys for an extension towards Northern India have been commenced. The most convenient position for the head quarters of these lines is Mhow or Indore, and the work will be carried on by the Superintending Engineers under the direct orders of the Government of India. The accounts will be dealt with by the Controller, Central India, for the present.

19. In the Central Provinces the surveys in progress may remain, for the present, under the Chief Commissioner, whose chief engineer has taken such a leading part in the preliminary investigation of the schemes. As soon as the projects are sanctioned, the arrangements for bringing the work of construction directly under the Government of India will be considered.

20. The same arrangement will hold good for the present in British Burmah in regard to the projected Rangoon and Prome railway.

21. The Nizam's railway is, as its title indicates, the property of the Hyderabad State, and it is essential that the British Resident at Hyderabad should have a potential voice in the management of it, as well as of the small branches in the Berars, which have been constructed with the surplus revenues of those provinces. No alteration will be made in the existing arrangements for carrying on this work.

22. Lastly, there is the Mysore line. For this, if sanctioned by the Secretary of State, orders will issue hereafter. Meanwhile the existing arrangements will not be disturbed.

23. The powers of Chief Engineers under the Public Works Code are delegated to the Engineers in charge of State railways, with this exception that, in the case of contracts for the works generally of sections of railway, the tenders should be referred for the orders of the Government of India.

24. Weekly schedules of business will be submitted to the Government of India by the officer in charge of each railway now brought under the direct control of the Government of India.

25. The Stores Department will be subordinate to the Engineer in charge of each railway, when there is no other authority intervening between the Government of India and the latter.

26. It will be the duty of the officers in charge of the State railways, now brought immediately under the orders of the Government of India, to keep the local authorities fully acquainted with what is going on, or is contemplated, affecting the interests of the provinces or of the native States traversed, and to elicit their views on all questions that it would be obviously proper and desirable that they should have the opportunity of expressing them, regarding such an important matter as a first class communication traversing the territories or districts under their jurisdiction. Amongst such points may be specially mentioned as requiring an expression of the views of the local authorities, the position of stations, the precise location of the line in the vicinity of towns, the provision of crossings on the level or otherwise, and otherlike conveniences. The local Governments and Administrations must, of course, be referred to regarding the taking up of land, and the provision of approaches to stations.

27. As already expressed in the 9th paragraph of this resolution, in respect of guaranteed railways, so in the case of State railways, the Governor-General in Council relies confidently on the hearty co-operation of the local Governments and Administrations interested territorially in the several lines projected.

28. Lists of the Engineer and other establishments employed on State railways, or in control of guaranteed railways, should at once be forwarded to the Public Works Department of the Government of India, in order that they may be formally transferred; and the Governor-General in Council requests that the local Governments and Administrations marginally named will issue orders to the officers concerned, that from the 10th October 1871 they, with the undertakings in their charge, will pass under the direct control of the Government of India—all needful office records being transferred with them.

Bombay.
Bengal.
North-Western Provinces.
Punjab.
Oudh.
Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE KOLHAPORE STATE.

The following resolution was issued from Bombay Castle yesterday:—

The Political Agent Kolhapore and Southern Maratha Country, No. 86, dated the 14th June 1871,

Submits a report on the affairs of the Kolhapore State for the official year ending the 31st March 1871,

Resolution.—The melancholy death of the late Raja, His Highness Rajaram Maharaj Chutruputtee, at Florence, just as he was returning to India to assume the government of his own State, forms the chief incident in the report for the past year. His Excellency the Governor in Council expressed his regret in a notification published in a *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary*.

2. The financial condition of the State continues satisfactory; but in a country where two-fifths of the aggregate State revenues are alienated, an enquiry into all alienation claims is a matter of importance. 1,214 cases were settled during the past year, resulting in a gain to the State exchequer of Rs. 6,000 per annum.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council observes with satisfaction the favourable account which the Political Agent gives of the work and conduct of the new State Karbharee. The Nyayadhish and Dufterdar are also well spoken of by Colonel Anderson.

4. The judicial administration seems to have been well conducted. The system of registering bonds and assurances advocated by the Political Agent may be submitted to Government, and will receive due consideration. The increase in the number of criminal apprehensions demands the attention of the Political Agent, who should intimate to the subordinate magistrates that in all cases an intelligent enquiry into the petition of complaint should precede the issue of summonses or warrants. The large increase in the crime of arson, 546 fires having occurred chiefly in one part of the district, calls for increased vigilance on the part of the police, and stern treatment from the magistrates, on conviction. If the offenders cannot be discovered, and the offences are not diminished, Colonel Anderson should take the more summary measures which he proposes.

5. The increase of 38 per cent. in the number of schools and of 57 per cent. in that of scholars during the past year is marked. It is satisfactory also to observe that the upper classes and the Sirdars seem to appreciate the advantages of instruction as well as the general public. The attempt made to advance female education appear successful, and the same system might be introduced in other schools as occasion offers.

6. The expenditure upon public works, under the superintendence of Captain C. Mant, is creditable to the administration of the country and the liberality of the State. The total expenditure in fifteen months is given as about Rs. 3,08,000. A transfer should be made to the Public Works Department to ascertain the causes of the continued delay in regard to the Krishna bridge at Oodgaum.

7. The administration of the petty States under the superintendence of the Political Agent continues satisfactory. Government heard with regret the news of the death of the late Chief of Vishalgurh. The report upon the state of affairs in Vishalgurh is awaited with interest.

8. The question as to how the Post Office Department should deal with the official correspondence of native States will receive the separate consideration of Government.

9. The general administration of the State is satisfactory, and reflects credit upon the energy and care of Colonel Anderson. The manner in which Captain West discharged his duties with reference to his appointment in attendance upon the late Raja is favourably noticed by Government.

10. Copies of this report of Colonel Anderson and of this resolution should be sent to the Secretary of State for India, and the Government of India, and copies should be placed upon the editor's table.

WORKS OF IRRIGATION IN BOMBAY AND SINDH.

The following abstract of the quarterly progress reports of the works of irrigation under construction from loan funds are published in a supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated the 7th Oct.:—

BOMBAY.	Estimates of works in progress. Rs.		Total expenditure incurred. Rs.
Krishna Canal.—This canal, which has under command 44,000 acres of irrigable land in the Sattara district, has been completed. The chowkies or inspection-houses are now in progress.	6,87,078	.....	3,75,443
In the Ameednuggur district the Lakh Canal, 31 miles long, and which will irrigate 17,000 acres, is under construction, and will very shortly be completed.	2,19,409	.....	2,33,803
The Palkhair Canal, 11½ miles long, also progresses satisfactorily, and has as much as 20,000 acres of land under command.	93,416	.....	89,831
In Khandeish, the Jamda Canals, which are capable of irrigating 50,000 acres, have been nearly completed, as also the Mooktee Nullah Reservoir. The latter is situated on a tributary of the River Panjra, and has about 10,000 acres of culturable land under command.	6,13,331	.....	6,89,263
In Sholapore the Ekrookh Tank, which has been under construction since 1866, and with its channels, will irrigate about 22,000 acres of land, will shortly be completed. The perennial canal, from the Adeela River, is to be commenced immediately.	9,45,613	.....	8,59,430
In Poona an extensive scheme of irrigation is in progress, termed the Moota Project. It consists of a dam across the Moota River with a canal on the right bank 100 miles long, and also a small Canal to Kirkee on the left bank, and will irrigate eventually 70,000 acres.	37,47,273	.....	17,97,909
In Guzerat the Hathmuttee Canal is being constructed for the irrigation of about 35,000 acres: the first five miles have been nearly completed.	3,40,096	.....	40,345
In addition, complete plans and estimates for the Bhokur Tank and Canals from the River Taptee have been submitted to Government, and plans and estimates for a project from the Saburmuttee are at present under review by the local authorities.			
A Canal, 129 miles in length from the Neera, has also been projected. The area under command will be about 437 square miles, the irrigable area being about three-fifths of this. The object of the proposed work is to relieve the locality from continuous drought.			
SINDH.			
During the past year, the Thurr Canal, 24 miles long in the direction of Oomercote; and the Mitrow Canal, 87 miles in the Eastern Nara District, were completed at an expenditure of about eight lakhs of rupees. The former irrigates 42,000 acres, and, the latter 100,000 acres.	7,29,829	.....	7,08,256
A canal, 63 miles in length, has for some time past been in progress from Sukkur to Shadadpoor, and is now approaching completion. All the masonry works and several rajbuhas have been completed. Irrigable area under command 85,500 beegahs. Satisfactory progress has also been made on the scheme for improving the Begarco Canal, and extending it for the irrigation of Seer lands—irrigable area 57,000 acres. The Pinyaree and Goongrah improvement project has been completed and is under review at present. An extensive canal from Roree to the vicinity of Hyderabad has also been projected, and the scheme is at present under the consideration of the Government of India.	4,01,824	.....	1,76,183

SUITS AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

We (*Indian Public Opinion*) some time ago noticed the large number of suits which the local Governments have had to defend lately, and commented upon the unreasonable postponements of trials month after month to the very great loss and annoyance of the plaintiffs while Government seemed to gain little by the delay. In one well known case the frequency of the postponements, and references to Government "for instructions," not only attracted the attention of the public, but provoked comment from the bench of the Chief Court. The Chief Court of the Punjab has at last taken official notice of such requests for postponements, and has issued a circular cutting both ways, first, pointing out the necessity for all Civil Courts fixing the hearing of the suits against Government at such a date as shall allow a *reasonable* time for reference to Government; and secondly, cautioning the Civil Courts to be careful to prevent *undue delays in these as in all other classes of suits*. The words of the circular are as follows:—

The attention of all Civil Courts is directed to section 67, Act VIII. of 1859, which prescribes that in fixing the date of hearing of a suit against Government the Court "shall allow a *reasonable* time for the necessary communication with the Government through the proper channels." It has been ascertained that in many instances the time allowed has not been sufficient for the above purpose, and that postponements have frequently to be applied for by officers conducting suits on behalf of Government. The period required will depend upon circumstances, and no invariable rule can be laid down on the point, but in most cases a period of two months will probably be suitable.

2. In fixing the period required in any case the representations of the officer who receives the summons, or who is conducting the case on behalf of Government, should meet with due consideration, as the Code clearly contemplates that reference to Government through the proper departmental channels, involving a certain delay, shall be allowed for, and an extension of time should be given on reasonable cause being shown; but on the other hand, the Civil Courts should be cautious to prevent undue delays in these as in all other classes of suits.

It is gratifying to perceive that the Chief Court thus gives the plain intimation, that in the eye of the law the Government has no title to receive more favour than the poorest suitor.

SIND COTTON REPORT.

The following report, up to the 20th ultimo, has been furnished by Mr. W. Strachan, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments in Sind:—

"The cotton plants seem all right as yet, but I do not think they are so large as they were at this time last year; still, the prospect is that we will have a good picking season.

"Last year's cotton has not yet all left the villages; in some few cases ginning is not finished.

"In the Alyarka Tanda talooka, one of our largest and finest cotton-producing districts, the area sown this year is estimated at about 6,050 acres against 8,366 acres last year. This is a large falling off for one talooka. Dearth of fodder for cattle, and the low price cotton brought the cultivators last season, are no doubt the main cause of decrease, which, so far as my information guides me, appears to be general in the Hydrabad collectorate if not throughout the province.

"On Saturday, the 16th, I had an opportunity of inspecting several cotton fields in the Halla and Hydrabad talookas of the Hydrabad collectorate, having traversed from 36 to 40 miles of country. Crops, including cotton, are to all appearance in a satisfactory state. Picking in some few fields will be begun in about a fortnight or three weeks. A few small bolls are now opening.

"The third picking of American cotton was finished on the cotton farm last Saturday.

"Irrigated crops are generally good. Late sowings of bajree seem deficient in stem or kirby. Harvesting has been begun in some few places in this district. The weather is favourable to these crops.

"The indigo sown this year near the cotton farm is said to have turned out remarkably well. From one small field six maunds or so have been sold at from Rs. 70 to Rs. 100 per maund, according to quality.

"The prospects of the cotton farm are very satisfactory; this year plants are all healthy. I almost expect a fair crop of Egyptian cotton. The plants have improved so much within the last fortnight, and they seem to be in less repute with white ants this season than they were last year. Only about one-fourth of them have yet suffered from these insects.

"Plants of all kinds sowed on land ploughed by English implements are much superior to those on soil worked by the native plough."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT-MARTIAL FOR THE TRIAL OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. R. A. S. LOWE.

THIRTEENTH DAY, FRIDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER.

The Court assembled at 10 A.M.

Motee Lall, sirdar of mules, called, states on oath—I was employed in the Commissariat Department in 1869, as jemadar of mules. The mules of my troop received in August that year 1 seer barley, 7 seers grass, and 2 seers bhoosa. Heera Lall was in the habit of seeing the mules, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe used to come at 7 in the morning to see them branded.

Cross-examined by the Prisoner—Did the mules receive any spices? A—They used to receive spices four times a month, of the value of one anna per month.

As Captain Cockburn is prevented from attending the Court, the prisoner asks permission to allow Lieutenant-Colonel Mocatta to take his place.

Permission accorded.

Re-examined by Prosecutor—Is one anna per month per mule the ordinary allowance of spices, or was it a special allowance? A—It is the ordinary allowance.

Q—Did you keep any memo. of the grain issued to the mules? A—I did not keep any book. I wrote on a small piece of paper daily the quantity of food required for my troop in aid of memory, and reported the same to the gomashta.

Q—To what gomashta did you make the report? A—To Heera Lall.

Q—When was Heera Lall relieved by Narain Dass? A—On the 1st of August 1869.

By Judge Advocate—Narain Dass relieved Heera Lall on the 1st of August, how came you to report to Heera Lall? A—I had nothing to do with Narain Dass. I received all pay, food, &c., for the mule establishment from Heera Lall, and all my reports were made to Heera Lall by Narain Dass's orders.

Q—Can you account for this arrangement? A—I cannot.

Mr. Kelly called, states on oath—I know that the food of the Transport Train bullocks was changed from gram to barley in 1869. I am not aware of any public order having been issued concerning the change of food. Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe was aware that barley was issued, although grain was exhibited. When the first charge was brought forward I represented to Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe that gram was exhibited, whereas barley was issued. He told me to let the charges stand as the bullocks were receiving in barley, spices, &c., the equivalent of two seers of gram. The articles actually issued should have been shown in the return and charged in the bill. Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe must have known that the articles actually issued should have been shown in the return. I also suggested it to him at the time. I believe Captain Barton signed the monthly return of his own accord. I do not know whether there was any official correspondence between Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe and Captain Barton. I am not sure whether Atma Ram had the contract to supply grain to the mules as well as the bullocks. These are Atma Ram's bills for July and August 1869. In the bill for July it does not specify what cattle are supplied, but in August gram is charged by Atma Ram for mules. This is the voucher of the bill for July 1869. By it it appears Atma Ram did supply grain to the mules for July.

Among the other documents the following were put in:—

Copy of a memo. No. 14, dated 2nd September 1869, from Major Lowe to the Commissary General. In forwarding copy of reply to telegram of yesterday's date, Major Lowe has the honour to state that in consequence of the difficulty in getting gram he allowed the mules barley as an experiment, and intended to try more this month, in order to ascertain the most nutritious and at the same time the most reasonable articles of food fit for mules.

Hitherto the mules have had barley and grass in lieu of gram and bhoosa, which appears to have done them a good deal of good, as they were falling off in condition when bhoosa was being supplied; no saving however has been effected by this arrangement, as the total cost of grain and bhoosa was laid out in barley and green grass until such time as the mules picked up their condition.

Major Lowe will shortly submit a report to the Commissary General on the subject of the most nutritious and the cheapest kind of food for mules, together with the probable cost of each per month.

From Commissary General to Major Lowe, dated 8th September 1869.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your No. 15, dated 3rd September 1869, intimating that bullocks will be put on barley. In reply I beg to state that with gram at such a price as reported it is to be regretted that bullocks were given it, especially when the horses were on barley, and a great saving would have been effected by giving barley earlier to bullocks.

From Commissary General to Major Lowe.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 19, dated 13th September 1869, with letter from the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, stating that there is no objection to the issue of barley to the Artillery bullocks, but that as it is inferior to gram in feeding qualities, 3 seers per bullock should be allowed, what is the practice in respect to the mules, and if an increased ration is given in consequence of barley being issued, under what authority is it done, as I know of no order sanctioning it.

I shall feel obliged for a copy of your letter to the Officer Commanding the Artillery to which his No. 134, dated 9th September 1869, is a reply. Having received orders to issue barley to bullocks, the proper course for you to have adopted was to issue and allow the Officer Commanding to object when the responsibility of loss to Government by continued issue of gram would have rested entirely with him.

A copy of your letter to the Officer Commanding, in which you mooted the subject of substitution of barley for gram to the Artillery bullocks is also requested, together with a copy of Lieutenant Barton's D. O. In such an important matter, affecting as it does the economy of your executive arrangements, it is to be regretted that public communications were not throughout adopted, and failing success in your endeavour to obtain permission to issue barley, I cannot refrain from expressing my surprise that no report was made to me, considering the saving to Government was at stake.

Be so good as to state by whom gram is supplied to the Artillery bullocks. I conclude your reference to the Officer Commanding the Artillery was about those with the heavy battery only, and not about those in your lines, which you have my order to give barley to, and which all along it was competent for you to give without reference to any one. Be so good as to state distinctly from what date you gave barley to those bullocks.

From Officer Commanding, 4th Battery 22nd Brigade, R A, to Officer Commanding, R A Division; dated 7th October.

Brings to notice that about a month ago two seers of *ardawa* was substituted for two seers of gram for each of the bullocks of his battery. His bullocks at the time of the change were not in good condition, but have since then become as thin as to be almost unfit for work, certainly for any hard work. Would recommend that at least four seers of *ardawa* be the ration for each bullock.

By Judge Advocate—Q. You state that Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe told you, you had to let the charge stand as the bullocks were receiving in barley, spices, &c., the equivalent to two seers of gram; what came under the head etcetera?

The Court adjourned at 4 P.M. to re-assemble to-morrow, September 23rd, at 10.

FOURTEENTH DAY, SATURDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER.

The Court assembled at 10 A.M.

Mr. Kelly, recalled and examined. By Court—Page 118, Ogilvie's Manual, concerning food of bullocks, Circular 32, dated 11th September 1858, is quoted; was that circular in force in 1869? A—I believe it was.

Q—Was it your duty to submit to the Commissariat officer the monthly return and bill for signature? A—Monthly returns were submitted by the cattle sergeant and the bills by the head writer, Vera Raz, in 1869. They do not pass through my hands.

Q—Did you bring to Captain Barton's notice that the monthly return for June exhibited gram? A—I did.

Q—Did he sign the bill and return for June, if so, when? A.—The return must have been signed the last day of the month or the first of the next month. He did sign the return; the bill was not signed by him for June.

Q—In the month of August did Vera Raz refuse to give up a bill and monthly return to Heera Lall, and did you direct him to do so? A—I am not aware of the transaction, and I did not give any such

letter to you. I can't go on without ever speaking to you. What made me write so? I thought, perhaps, it would be better for both of us, but I have not strength of mind to bear it.

"We met La Sposa the day after her return, and were glad to see her back again. La Madre thought she looked very thin and careworn; I hope she will feel the good, now, from her change. You must have missed her. I didn't enter on the poisoning case in the street, but I called and told her that I was obliged to appear at the inquest in a few days, and I hoped she would send you a paper and let you know; but she said, 'No,' she did not wish to unsettle you. However, dear, I mean you to know about this dreadful poisoning case, especially as I had to give evidence; and I know how interested you would be in it, as you told me you would give anything to know what La Sposa swallowed. I sent you the analysis, and have no means of knowing if it were sent you. Yes, through my analysis the police found me out, and cited me to appear. You can fancy what I felt; such an array of gentlemen; and that clever Dr. Letheby, looking so ugly and terrific, frightened me more than any one; for, if I gave wrong symptoms, of course he would have known. You can fancy my feelings, standing before the public, looking very rosy, and frightened as I was. When I saw the reporters' pens going and taking down all I uttered, Barns' lines rushed to my memory, 'The chiel's amang them taking notes and faith he'll prent it.'

"I did the best I could, thankful when I had finished. It seemed so long, and my evidence—[A blank here.] As the jury had nothing to say, my heart was thankful. When Mr. Gell and Penfold attacked me,—Mr. G., 'Why did'nt I show Maynard the analysis?' it was so sudden, my ideas all left me, and I merely said because I found Mr. Maynard so sceptical and prejudiced, and I thought I had done sufficient. Oh! why didn't I say as I meant. 'Because I supposed Mr. M. would take the same steps as I had done, or else destroyed his stock, and that, if those sold to Mr. Miller were from the same stock I had warned him against, then he was answerable.'

"If I had only said that, for I had no friendly feeling towards Mr. M. That man's chocolates have been the cause of great suffering to me. The inspector said he wished I had spoken, as I felt and as I did to him when he came to me, earnestly and energetically. But La Madre told me I should be thought flippant, so you see I was subdued. It was unfortunate the woman Cole's case was dropped. The inspector told me Dr. Letheby took one of her chocolates from the bag, and said, 'Good God! this is filled with strychnine.' He felt the effects of it all day; it was rash of him. You see there were two poisons. Zinc was in La Sposa's and mine. I was troubled to describe the taste. The reporter smiled when I said, 'Castor oil and brandy.' The Coroner said,—'Ah! your usual remedy.' I was a stupid. He is so deaf. I was told to stand close to him. I took care to turn my back on the jury and all I could. They were all very polite to me, even that fierce Mr. Penfold. Dr. Letheby's evidence was so interesting, and showed the different sweets in one glass tube, yet separated. His physique is large and grand, like his mind. Now, darling, rest assured, through the whole affair, I never mentioned your name or La Sposa's, and if I had been asked to mention a friend, I should Mrs. Dix. She is very kind and fond of me, and would have come forward, had they wanted her, to help me. No, the rack shouldn't have torn your name from me, and the only reason I said September was that you might see I had concealed nothing.

"My dear boy, do esteem me now. I am sure you must. What trial it was to go through, that inquest! La Madre was angry I ever had the analysis; but you know *why* I had it—to clear myself in my dear *friend's* eyes. She always says nothing was meant by you. No, darling; you wanted an excuse for my being so slighted. I never think of it; it was all a mistake. I called on La Sposa and told her how I got on. She said my evidence was very nice. She didn't ask me to come; but perhaps she mustn't. Now there is no reason. La Madre says if you were at home she is sure you would ask me just the same as ever.

"Come and see us darling; you have time now. La Madre and I have been looking forward to your holiday to see you. She wants to know how you get on and like the North. Don't be biased by any relatives; act as your kind heart tells you, and make a poor little thing happy, and fancy a long, long bacio from "DOROTHEA."

"I hav'n't taken back your etchings yet, and I'll not call while you are not here, as I have just been, and it will be better and right for you to come to us."

The evidence taken this day was as follows:—

George Brooks, a little boy living in Russell-street, Brighton, stated that two months ago he was stopped by a lady in Cranbourne-street, and she asked him to go to Maynard's for an ounce of chocolate creams and bring them to her. She gave him 6d. to pay for them, and he paid 4d. When he returned he gave her the sweets and the change, and she gave him a penny. Another boy went with him on the errand.

Kate Page, an assistant to Mr. Maynard, the confectioner of West-street, Brighton, stated that she remembered serving the last witness with some four-penny creams. This was at the end of May. Before the boy left the shop she, acting in consequence of directions she had received, sent John Parker, a boy in Mr. Maynard's employ, to watch the boy Brooks. Witness had previously served boys and girls creams, and on two occasions had given Parker instructions to watch where they were taken. On one of the occasions a boy had bought two ounces of three-penny chocolate creams, and after a short time returned and exchanged the two ounces of three-penny for three ounces of four-penny. Another case occurred of a boy coming back to exchange the chocolate creams bought for others. On both these occasions Charles Schooly, a young man in Mr. Maynard's employ, was in the shop, and he followed the boys, she instructing him to do so. She took out two or three broken creams from among those given back by the boy in the first case, and after putting these in the broken chocolate drawer, emptied the others into the regular case for them, where they would be retailed to the public. It was the rule to fill up the show cases every morning, so that any creams so put back in the after part of a day might be there for several days. On the 10th of June she filled the case as usual, but did not serve in the shop after that day for some days, as she went on her holiday.

In answer to some questions put by Mr. Lamb, the witness said the creams were kept in a glass case which had several compartments, one for the best French chocolate creams and others for English creams. Any of these compartments might be emptied in a day.

On re-examination, the witness said that the demand was small in June for chocolate creams, and it was not likely that a case would be emptied in a day.

Charles Schooly, an assistant to Mr. Maynard, said he was in the shop when two boys bought some chocolate creams, and, after taking them from the shop, brought them back to exchange them for others. Witness, acting on Miss Page's instructions, followed the boys, and saw them give the exchanged sweets to a lady.

The witness was asked if he should know the lady again, and replying in the affirmative, he was asked to point her out. He pointed out the prisoner as the lady who had received the sweets from the boys, and said he was certain she was the lady.

John Henry Parker, a lad in the employ of Mr. Maynard, deposed to having watched the boy Brooks, after he had bought creams, and saw him give them to a lady, who he at once recognized as the prisoner at the bar. He had not the slightest doubt of her identity.

Anne Meadows, now of Dunsby, Lincolnshire, said that on the 12th of June (the date of the little boy Barker's death) she was in Mr. Maynard's employ, and served in the shop. She remembered the boy Adam May coming to the shop about the beginning of June for six-penny worth of the best chocolate creams. She gave him an ounce and a half in a paper, and he returned shortly after to have the ounce and a half exchanged for a packet of Cadbury's creams. She exchanged them, and after giving the boy a packet of Cadbury's creams, placed those she had taken from him in the case for four-penny creams. The case in which these were placed had not been filled up between Saturday and Monday, Miss Page having filled them up on the 10th (Saturday). On Monday, the 12th, she served Mr. Miller, the uncle of the little boy who died, with a shilling's worth of the creams from the case where she had put the chocolate creams which Adam May had brought back. (Sensation). It was 8 o'clock in the morning when she served Mr. Miller, and she gave him the same with which she had first supplied Adam May, the best, at 4d. the ounce. Chocolate creams might remain unsold for several days in the case. She did not remember having seen the prisoner in the shop.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lamb, the witness said she was not certain that the date could be fixed at the beginning of June when Adam May came, and it might have been the end of May. Mr. Maynard had two shops, communicating, and the boy May was served from the case in the wholesale shop, and he was so served simply because he entered there. Mr. Miller was also so served because he came into the same part. It was found necessary to fill up the cases kept in the shop every morning. The sale of creams varied according to the season, and in June the average daily sale would be about three or four ounces. It was about 11 or 12 o'clock in the day when Adam May came for the creams which he exchanged.

By the Bench—Adam May bought the creams before Miss Page went for her holiday. Two sorts of French chocolate were kept and one of English. Each compartment held about half a pound.

Re-examined by Mr. Stuckey, the witness said that when she said the average sale in June was three or four ounces daily, she referred to the sales of all the sorts of chocolate creams together, and not to each sort.

Henry Halliwell, living at 19, North-row, the son of a stationer, aged 13, was called, and proved a very intelligent witness. He knew Miss Edmunds, whom he recognized in the prisoner at the bar. He remembered her as a customer at his father's shop. On one occasion when she came, in March last, she left something behind—a bag of chocolate creams. She had just left the shop when he saw the bag on the counter. The bag had the name of "Maynard, confectioner, West-street," and when he saw it he went to the door to look for her. He did not see her, and he placed the bag, into which he looked and saw the contents, where it could be handed back to Miss Edmunds when she came again. He put it under a cigar case, and when she came which she did three or four days after, he asked her if she had left some chocolate creams in the shop when she was there before, and she said she had not. She said she never ate those kinds of sweets; she liked the dry sweets. She called again a day or two afterwards at the shop, and she then asked him, after making some purchase, if he had found an owner for the sweets. He replied that he had not, upon which she remarked that she should advise him to eat them, as she did not suppose anyone would come there for them. He did eat them—that was, all but one or two; there were about a dozen in all, and he was very ill in consequence. He did not notice any particular taste in eating. He did not eat them all at once, but gradually, one at a time. Miss Edmunds was at the shop on the day when she advised him to eat them at about half-past 11 in the morning, and about an hour after she was gone he ate one, following this with others up to the evening, and he took the last he ate at about 6. He was taken ill about half-past 6. His legs began to ache, to become stiff, and like drawn up. His throat also became hot, and he felt tired and lazy. He was not well for five or six days, and his mother sent him to have medical advice. Before he ate them he was in good health, and generally he was in good health, only having a slight headache occasionally. He recovered. Miss Edmunds continued to come to the shop, and on another occasion, subsequent to this illness of his, after she was gone he found another parcel of chocolate creams on the counter. These were just like those left before, only that the creams were crushed. These were also in a bag with Mr. Maynard's name upon it. Witness put this bag aside, and when Miss Edmunds called again, which she did, witness thought, on the day following that on which the creams were left, his mother asked the prisoner in his presence if she had left the creams. The prisoner said she did not leave them. The creams were kept for a time, and then thrown into the fire.

By the Bench—The second bag was left about a month after the other.

The witness, in answer to Mr. Lamb, said he fixed March as the month when the first bag of sweets was left, as it was about that time he was ill.

Mr. Lamb here made an objection to the impropriety of a print of an illustrated character being handed about the Court, and expressed himself strongly as to the paper itself, and the Bench concurred. The print itself had a portrait as unlike the prisoner as it was possible to be.

Mrs. Halliwell, the mother of the last witness, said she knew the prisoner as Miss Edmunds, and as a customer. She remembered the bags of chocolate, as spoken to by her son, being found after prisoner had left the shop.

Mr. Lamb said he did not see the necessity for the witness as he did not cross-examine the boy on his evidence.

Mr. Stuckey said he had occasion to call the witness to speak to other things.

The witness went on to say that after the boy had eaten the sweets, he was very ill, as had been described, and his looks were most peculiar. As he continued ill, she sent him to Mr. Nourse, a medical man. After the second bag of sweets was left, on the prisoner coming witness asked her if she had left the bag, for that the sweets were found after her leaving the shop. The prisoner said "No," and she slightly coloured. These creams were burnt by witness's orders.

Henry Dickens, a boy aged 15, living at Essex-place, Brighton, whose father is a butcher, stated that he knew a boy named Benjamin Calthrope. On the 14th of March he was with this lad in Spring-gardens, Brighton, when a lady—the prisoner—came up to the lad and spoke to him. The witness did not hear what the lady said, or see what she gave Calthrope, but after she was gone Calthrope gave him a "chocolate bull's-eye." Witness ate a piece of the bull's-eye, and not liking the taste "smashed" the other in the gutter. The bull's-eye had a burning taste, and he felt a burning sensation in the throat. About an hour afterwards he was sick and vomited. Calthrope and he went over to a pond on the way to Rottingdean, where he was sick again. When he reached home in the evening he still continued sick and purged. He was rather better the next day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lamb—The witness said he had not seen the lady before that day since he saw her in Spring-gardens. Mr. Gibbs had shown him a photograph, and asked him if that was anything like the lady, and he had said that was her.

The Presiding Magistrate—If you have any doubt, boy, say so. Do you think or not that the lady you saw in Spring-gardens is the prisoner?

Witness—I rather think it was her.

Benjamin Calthrope, living in Paradise-street, an intelligent boy, aged 13, said he remembered being in Spring-gardens with the last witness when met by a lady on the 4th of March. He believed the prisoner to be the lady. The lady asked him if he was one of Beal's boys. (Beal is a news agent in the town.) He replied that he was not, but went out with papers himself. She bought one of the papers he was selling. She said that she had picked up a packet of chocolate creams, and asked him if he would like to have them. He said, "Yes," and took them. The chocolate creams were in a bag bearing the name of "Maynard" printed on it. He ate some of the creams, and gave some to the boy Dickens. He had, an hour after eating them, a burning sensation in the throat, and was giddy, and felt sick. He also felt a stiffness in his limbs. He went with Dickens to the Red-hill pond over towards Rottingdean, where he was still ill and purged. This illness continued, and when he got home his mother took him to the hospital, where he continued an out-patient for a week.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lamb, the witness said the police found him out because his cousin had told them of his being ill. Mr. Gibbs came to him and showed him a photograph of a lady, and he at once said that the portrait was like the lady. The lady was thickly veiled when he met her in Spring-gardens, and he believed the prisoner was the lady. (The prisoner is still thickly veiled in Court.) The portrait did not have any veil.

Emily Selina Baker, a little girl aged 9 years, living at 39, Spring-gardens, who gave evidence with great clearness, said she remembered a lady meeting her on cold morning. It was after 12 o'clock, because the children had come out of school, and it was, she thought, after the Easter Volunteer Review, when the soldiers came to Brighton. The lady asked her if she liked sweets, and she replied "Yes, m'm." The lady asked her how old she was, her name, and where she lived, and then gave her a paper bag in which there were chocolate creams. On the bag there was some printing. Witness took the creams home to her mother to share them with the other children. Witness had a chocolate cream, choosing the creams from some cough drops and lemon drops which were in the bag. Witness ate but half a cream, and this half tasted very bitter, and she spat this out. She felt very ill soon after, and was faint and sick. She was ill and sick two days.

The witness was not cross-examined.

Harriett Baker, the mother of the last witness, and wife of a painter, stated that she remembered her daughter Emily bringing home a bag of sweets on the occasion referred to. It was about Easter. They were mixed sweets, with chocolate creams among them, and the bag bore the name of Mr. Maynard, confectioner. Emily had the chocolate creams, and she saw her spit part of one out of her mouth. The child was ill, as described by herself, the witness said, and then she added the following testimony:—A short time after a lady, the prisoner it was, called upon me and asked me if I had anybody ill in the house, or knew any of the children in the street being ill. I told her that I did not beyond my little girl. I did not know the prisoner, and I had not seen her before. I thought she was a district visitor. My little girl did not see the prisoner when she called.

The witness was not cross-examined.

Mr. John Goddard Maynard, confectioner, of 40, 41, and 42, West-street, Brighton, stated he had been in business for 28 years. Did not manufacture the sweets himself, but were purchased, the best, of Mr. Ware. Previous to these inquiries had never heard of any one being taken ill by these sweets. The first complaint ever made was by the prisoner herself, who called upon him at a date he could not fix. She said a lady had been nearly poisoned by a chocolate cream bought by her (the prisoner) at his shop. She said the gentleman had said he would have the creams analyzed, without saying what gentleman, and witness said he wished he would and communicate the result to him. The prisoner did not go into any of the shops, but came to his private door. Witness tasted some of the creams in the shop, and found them all right. He did not know the prisoner, and he did not receive the result of any analysis from her. The period when she came to him was before the death of the little boy Barker (at the inquest on whom the prisoner deposed that she had had an analysis made.)

Mr. George Robert Ware stated that he resided at 11, Marchmont-street, Brunswick square, London, and he had been for 32 years a manufacturer of French chocolate, and French chocolate only. He had supplied Mr. Maynard for many years, and had supplied many retail dealers throughout the kingdom. In the spring of this year he had sent out half a ton of these sweets, the same as those supplied to Mr. Maynard, and no complaints had come as to any ill effects from eating them except from those of Mr. Maynard. Besides supplying Mr. Maynard, he had supplied every large house in this town.

The Presiding Magistrate—What is the difference between the French chocolates you say you manufacture and the English?

Witness—There is a great difference between the two. English get hard in the centre, but the French are soft when warmed by the hand, and anything may be pricked in and the puncture glazed over again with the finger. This was the character of chocolate creams purchased by the prisoner.

Dr. Beard was then called, and his evidence given on one of the early examinations of the case was reiterated. In this he stated that he had received many letters from the prisoner, whom he had attended as a patient, and he and his wife had been intimate with the prisoner and her mother. He was told of the action of the prisoner towards his wife, and he spoke to the prisoner about it between the 22nd of September and the 2nd of October. He alluded to the poisoning, and spoke of the illness of his wife after the prisoner had put the cream into her mouth. He at the same time spoke of the great use which had lately been made of the spectroscope in discovering poisons in animal tissues. The prisoner denied any intention of doing mischief, and said that she herself had been very ill in consequence of eating chocolates. At the commencement of the present year he was away from Brighton for some time, and on his return she wished to return to the same terms of intimacy as before; but he refused, as he could not help thinking she had attempted to poison his wife. When he told her so she was very indignant, and next day she and her mother called upon him to expostulate. He put the matter off, as practically he could prove nothing. His wife was put fully on her guard, and he proceeded no further, as he had no proof. There was no absolute threat on the part of the prisoner to bring an action, but it was understood distinctly that he must retract what he had said as to the poison, and he did so. He had destroyed as many as twenty of her letters, but none having reference to this case.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lamb—Dr. Beard said it was last September when the transaction (the alleged poisoning of Mrs. Beard by the prisoner) was, and I was out of town frequently at that time, having to travel between London and Brighton. Between September and July last I had many letters from the prisoner, but I could not say how many—perhaps 15 or 20. Some of those letters, when they came to me while I was away, had been opened by my wife, and came to me open. The letters I received from the prisoner had the same expressions in them as that read, and were couched in the same terms as that. I communicated to my wife on the 3rd of October last that I had had letters from the prisoner, but I did not communicate to the prisoner until last July that I had told my wife. The prisoner, on my telling her this, said, "You have never shown my letters to your wife?" and I told her I had.

Mr. Lamb—Why did you not communicate to the prisoner before July that you had told your wife of this correspondence?

Witness—I was away for several months. I did not see her until about Christmas, 1870.

Why did you not tell her then that you had told your wife?

I had never answered her correspondence, and when I saw her I told her that I must decline to have a continuation of our friendship which had existed hitherto. I thought that was sufficient.

Mr. Lamb—Say "intimacy" instead of "friendship."

Witness—You can put it as you like; I saw her twice about Christmas, once with her mother and once alone.

Mr. Lamb—Did you take any means to prevent letters being sent to you?—I took no action in the matter to prevent letters being sent.

Mr. Lamb—Can you give me any reasons why you did not take those means?—No.

Mr. Lamb—Was that letter read the last you received?—No, I received others. They were all in the same terms.

A question arose as to the date of the letter, and it appeared that the postmark on it was "July 3rd." The letter itself had no date.

Mr. Lamb—Did the prisoner ever give you letters when you were on terms of intimacy with her for you to read when you got home. Did she so give you these letters as you were leaving her house?—She has done so, but I cannot say how often.

Mrs. Beard was then called, and her evidence given on a former occasion was reiterated. This was to the effect that up to September last she was intimate with the prisoner who was a patient of Dr. Beard's, and had known her for five or six years. What led to the breaking off of the intimacy was that in the witness's drawing-room, one evening in September last, when witness, Miss Edmunds, and Miss Richardson—an old deaf lady who resided in the house not a competent person—were present, Miss Edmunds brought some chocolate creams, which she said were for the children, who were gone to bed. She put one into witness's mouth. It was very unpleasant; it had a cold metally taste; and witness left the room and spat it out again. Afterwards she experienced very unpleasant effects from it, saliva running from her mouth the whole night, and next day she was attacked with diarrhœa. She never mentioned this to Miss Edmunds, nor, for a day or two afterwards, to Dr. Beard. Miss Richardson ate some of the sweets bought for the children, and suffered no ill effects from them.

Other evidence was called, and the Bench committed the prisoner for trial on the three charges—of causing the death of the little boy Barker, and of attempting to poison Mrs. Beard and Mrs. Boys.

After the prisoner had been committed on the charge of murder and with attempting to poison Mrs. Beard and Mrs. Boys, the charge of attempting to administer poison to Mr. Garratt was gone into. Owing to the absence of a witness this was prolonged until nearly 7 o'clock, and when the case was completed the prisoner was fully committed on this charge also, her solicitor saying that he reserved her defence.

During the examination the friends of the prisoner frequently wept, while she was perfectly calm and self-possessed, employing her time in writing notes to her sister, who sat below the dock, for her solicitor. The prisoner's countenance, it should be observed, is one likely to be remembered if once seen, and this will account for the readiness with which she was identified.

Dr. James Edmunds, of Fitzroy-square, is anxious that it should be known that the accused, Christiana Edmunds, is not related to him.

THE FRENCH CONVENTS IN ROME.

(*Times*, Sept. 9.)

We alluded yesterday to some unpleasant disputes which had arisen between the Italian Government and the Diplomatic agents of the French Republic in Rome. Particulars have reached us since which seem calculated to give the incident a graver character than might at first have been imagined, and which render it desirable for us to lay a plain statement of the facts before English readers. Upon obtaining possession of Rome the Government of the King of Italy were in duty bound to extend to the new capital those liberal enactments which constitute the public right of the whole Italian people, and among these was the law abolishing, with few exceptions, all the Monastic Orders, and "secularizing," or confiscating under certain conditions, the bulk of their real property. It is certain that the new order of things could not be introduced into Rome unless means were found of ridding the city of the swarms of monks and nuns who form so large a part of its population. The Papal Court, however, looked upon that monastic multitude as its own army and militia, and, as the Italian Government, bent on conciliation, deemed it expedient to put off the application of the law, and referred it to Parliament for some unavoidable modification, many of the Religious Houses have been left unmolested to this day. Some of these houses, however, stood in the way of those improvements which are rapidly changing the aspect of the capital, and of these the Government took possession, not upon the ground of the law on the Convents, but on that universal principle of legal expropriation for objects of public utility, and on the condition of due compensation, which is acknowledged and observed as law among all civilized nations.

It happens, however, that some of these pious establishments are claimed by foreign countries, and especially by France, as national property, either by actual right of possession or by virtue of patronage exercised either by their respective Governments or, under their guarantee, by their dioceses or by private persons. These little foreign freeholds on Italian soil, constituting so many petty States within the State, have grown so numerous since the Italian occupation that the King's Government, bent on the execution of the law, found itself confronted by some foreign flag or coat-of-arms at the door of almost every monastic establishment. It was clear, however, that, although the titles of foreign ownership might screen those religious houses from the law of confiscation—a debateable point—it would not equally save them from the law of expropriation, which in all countries rests on material exigencies that take no denial, and on the application of which, in each special case, the legislative and judicial powers in the country alone can give judgment. The necessity of the State or of the town being satisfactorily proved before a competent magistrate, all right of property, whether vested in a native or an alien, must equally give way, and in ordinary cases the owner submits readily, being either convinced of the reasonableness of the demand or satisfied with the sufficiency of the indemnity. But in Rome the Italian Government found itself thwarted at every step by the Papal Court and its foreign partisans, and, in many instances, when their object was not to be obtained without the risk of collision with a friendly Power, they showed a forbearance and endurance which was only too naturally interpreted as fear. Thus, in the case of the Convent of St. Sylvester, the French Government interfered under the plea that the establishment was under the protection of the Archbishop of Besançon, Monsigneur Mathieu, who bears the title of Cardinal of St. Sylvester. The pretence was of the flimsiest, for the Cardinal's patronage is limited to the Church, which ran no risk whatever of demolition, and no connexion existed between the convent and the prelate. Still, as great stress was laid by France upon the matter, the Italian Government gave in with a good grace, letting it be understood that it only yielded to entreaty, and acknowledged no claim. This submissiveness on their part, however, emboldened the French authorities, and upon the officials of the Roman Corporation presenting themselves at the doors of two other convents they were stopped by an intimation, delivered in the name of France, that "they should proceed no further."

It must be observed that the affairs of France in Rome are at this moment carried on by two Embassies. One is accredited to the Papal Court, and it has at its head the Duc d'Harcourt, the same nobleman who filled that office at the time of the Pope's flight to Gaeta, and whom M. Thiers chose on account of the precedents which insured him a welcome at the Vatican. Of course that very circumstance was not likely to make him a *persona grata* to the Italian Government; but this was of no consequence, as M. D'Harcourt's functions were circumscribed within the precincts of the Pope's residence, and he could have no transactions with the King's Government, which only communicated with the Duc de Choiseul, the Ambassador lately accredited to Florence, and who, being at this moment absent from Rome, is represented there by his Secretary of Legation, M. de la Villestreux. Now, if the French Government wished to put forward claims in behalf of those two convents, they could only do so in a diplomatic way, and by addressing the Italian Foreign Office through their acknowledged representative. That even a member of the Duc de Choiseul's Embassy should have presumed to give direct orders to the agents of the Italian Government would have been a very great irregularity; but it becomes much more inconceivable when we hear that the order proceeded from the Chancellor of the Duc D'Harcourt's Embassy—an Embassy which, although by the terms granted by Italy to the Pope entitled to all the benefits of diplomatic inviolability, has not the shadow of a right to communicate with the Italian Foreign Office, and much less with any official of the Italian Government.

It seems hardly credible that M. D'Harcourt can in this case have acted upon positive instructions from the French Government. In all probability he only obeyed an impulse of that religious ardour which seems so generally to sway the minds of French and other foreign visitors in Rome; and, that being the case, we may hope that M. Thiers will deem it good policy to disavow his overzealous representative and perhaps recognize the inexpediency, and we might as well say absurdity, of his two missions in Rome. At all events, however, he must feel that some reparation is due to the Italian Government, which, after the clamour this controversy has raised in Rome, could not give up a point in which it is clearly in the right without falling into discredit with its own subjects and with all other people. A long article which the semi-official *Opinion* published on the subject leaves no doubt whatever as to what the Italian Government considers due to its own dignity, and as to the firmness with which it intends to take up the ground that best becomes it. When the French Government, through the present President of the Republic, acknowledged its inability at present to run the risk of a war with Italy for the purpose of restoring the temporal power, it still bound itself to advocate the true interests of the Pope by all the diplomatic means that might lie within its reach; and, as it could not refuse to acknowledge accomplished facts, or blind itself to that dispensation which made Rome at the same time the seat of the Papal Court and of the Italian Government, it engaged to direct all its efforts to bring about a reconciliation between them. But the accomplishment of such a mission required not a little tact and prudence on the part of M. Thiers and his agents. It was necessary, on the one hand, that they should fully re-assure the Italian Government of their strict neutrality and impartiality; and, on the other hand, that they should avoid every word or deed which, by inspiring the Papal Court with extravagant hopes, might confirm it in its resistance to all reason and necessity. The behaviour of the French Embassy in all the late encounters is no very good earnest of the peace-making intentions of the Republic. The Papal Court has hitherto been almost invariably supported by France in those pretensions which make its existence incompatible with the independence, unity, and freedom of Italy. The subjects on which France and Italy may disagree with respect to that never-ending Roman question are already too numerous to render it necessary for France to add to them by a deliberate disregard of diplomatic usages. French Ambassadors have long been accustomed to look upon Rome as a French dependency,—to assume towards the local Government the tone befitting the exercise of a high Protectorate. It is full time they should perceive that the state of affairs is changed; that the Government at Rome is no longer that of an old Pontiff dependent on France for the very breath of existence, but that of a young aspiring nation, mindful of what it owes to its own dignity, entitled, and probably also determined, to maintain its independent position, and, with every reason to wish for friendship with France, unwilling to purchase it by the sacrifice of its rights or by a compromise with its honour.

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